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THE

VERMONT GAZETTE,

OR

FREEMANS DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY January 1, 1784. (No. 31.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

To the PEOPLE of AMERICA.

IN 'Rivington's New-York Gazette,' of Dec. 6th, is a publication, under the appearance of a letter from London dated Sept. 30, and is on a subject which demands the attention of the said United States.

The public will remember that a treaty of commerce between the United States and England was set on foot last spring, and that until the said Treaty should be compleated, a Bill was brought into the British Parliament, by the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Pitt, to admit and legalize (as the cause then required) the Commerce of the United States into the British ports and dominions. But neither the one nor the other has been compleated. The Commercial Treaty is either broken off, or remains as it began; and the Bill in Parliament been thrown aside. And in lieu thereof, a selfish system of English politics has started up, calculated to fetter the Commerce of America, by engrossing to England the carrying trade of the American produce to the West India Islands.

Among the advocates for this measure, is Lord Sheffield, a member of the British Parliament, who has published a Pamphlet, entitled, "Observations on the Commerce of the American States." The Pamphlet has two objects; the one is, to allure the Americans to purchase British manufactures; and the other, to spirit up the British Parliament to prohibit the Citizens of the United States from trading to the West India Islands.

Viewed in this light, the pamphlet, though in some parts dextrously written, is an absurdity. It offends in the very act of endeavoring to ingratiate; and his Lordship, as a politician, ought not to have suffered the two objects to have appeared together. The letter alluded to contains extracts from the pamphlet, with high encomiums on Lord Sheffield, for laboriously endeavoring (as the letter stiles it) "to shew the mighty advantages of retaining the carrying trade."

Since the publication of this pamphlet in England, the commerce of the United States to the West-Indies, in American vessels, has been prohibited; and all intercourse, except in British bottoms, the property of and navigated by British subjects, cut off.

That a country has a right to be as foolish as it pleases, has been proved by the practice of England for many years past: In her island situation, sequestered from the world, she forgets that her whispers are heard by other nations; and in her plans of politics and commerce, she seems not to know that other votes are necessary besides her own. America would be equally as foolish as Britain, were she to suffer so great a degradation on her flag, and such a stroke on the freedom of her commerce, to pass without a balance.

We admit the right of any nation to prohibit the commerce of another into its own dominions, where there are no treaties to the contrary; but as this right belongs to one side as well as to the other, there is always a way left to bring avarice and insolence to reason.

But the ground of security which Lord Sheffield has chosen to erect his policy upon, is of a nature which ought, and I think must awaken in every American, a just and strong sense of national dignity. Lord Sheffield appears to be sensible that in advising the British nation & parliament to engross to themselves so great a part of the carrying trade of America, he is attempting a measure which cannot succeed, if the politics of the United States be properly directed to counteract the assumption.

But says he, in his pamphlet, "It will [illegible] can States can be brought to act as a nation, neither are they to be feared as such by us."

What is this more or less than to tell us, that while we have no national system of commerce, the British will govern our trade by their own laws and proclamations as they please. The quotation discloses a truth too serious to be overlooked, and too mischievous not to be remedied.

Among other circumstances which led them to this discovery, none could operate so effectually, as the injudicious, uncandid, and indecent opposition, made by sundry persons in a certain State to the recommendations of Congress last winter, for an import duty of five per cent. It could not but explain to the British a weakness in the national power of America, and encourage them to attempt restrictions on her trade, which otherwise they would not have dared to hazard. Neither is there any State in the union whose policy was more misdirected to its interest than the State I allude to, because her principal support is the carrying trade, which Britain, induced by the want of a well centered power in the United States to protect & secure, is now attempting to take away. It fortunately happened (and to no State in the union more than the State in question) that the terms of Peace were agreed on before the opposition appeared, otherwise, there needs not a doubt, that if the same idea of the diminished authority of America, had occurred to them at that time as has occured to them since, but they would have made the same grasp at the fisheries, as they have done at the carrying trade.

It is surprising that an authority which can be supported with so much ease and so little expence, and capable of such extensive advantages to the country, should be cavelled at by those whose duty it is to watch over it, and whose existence, as a people, depend upon it. But this, perhaps, will ever be the case, till some misfortune awaken us into reason, and the instance now before us is but a gentle beginning of what America must expect, unless she guards her Union with nicer care and stricter honor. United she is formidable, and that with the least possible charge, a nation can be so: Separated, she is a medly of individual nothings, subject to the sport of foreign nations.

It is very probable that the ingenuity of Commerce may have found out a method to evade and supercede the intentions of the British in interdicting the trade with the West India Islands. The language of both being the same, and sels of one country may, by deception, pass for those of another. But this would be a practice too debasing for a sovereign people to stoop to, and too profligate not be discountenanced. An illicit trade, under any shape it can be placed, cannot be carried on without a violation of truth. America is now Sovereign and Independent, and ought to act all her affairs in a regular stile of character. She has the same right to say that no British vessel shall enter her ports, or that no British manufactures shall be imported but in American bottoms, the property of, and navigated by American subjects, as Britain has to say the same thing respecting the West-Indies. Or she may lay a duty of ten, fifteen, or twenty shillings per ton, (exclusive of other duties) on every British vessel coming from any port of the West-Indies where she is not admitted to trade, the said tonnage to continue as long on her side as the prohibition continues on the other.

But it is only by acting in Union, that the usurpations of foreign nations on the freedom of trade, can be counteracted, and security extended to the commerce of America. And when we view a flag, which to the eye is beautiful, and to contemplate its rise and origin, inspires a sensation of sublime delight, our national honor must unite with our interest to prevent injury to the one, or insult to the other.

COMMON SENSE.

New York, Dec. 9, 1783.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

By giving the following a place in your useful Paper, you will add one more to the number of your correspondents.

IT is an established truth that the principal aim of Government ought to be the protection of individuals, in the enjoyment of those absolute rights which were vested in them by the immutable laws of nature; among those rights the free use and disposal of private property is reckoned one; and such a sacred regard have the laws of all well regulated societies to private property that they will not suffer the least violation of it, even for public uses. The Freemen of the State of Vermont, when they formed their *Constitution*, having the same sacred regard to the property of individuals, expressly declared in the second article of the *Bill of Rights*, "That whenever any particular man's property is taken for the use of the public, the owner ought to receive an equivalent in money." Now private property being thus under the protection of the law, it will of course follow, that all lawful means made use of in gaining, acquiring and disposing of property ought to be equally under the protection of the law, such as private contracts; and any law, which shall alter the nature of such contracts, or wholly set them aside, is unconstitutional. This being granted, it will, I think, clearly follow, that a certain statute law of this State, passed February 25, 1783, entitled, "*An Act in addition to an Act, entitled an Act directing and regulating the levelling and serving executions*, is unconstitutional, and an infringement of the solemn compact entered into between the Sovereign and subject. It is expressly enacted, that neat cattle, beef, pork, &c. shall be a lawful tender on any execution. Now, can the Representatives of the Freemen of Vermont make that a satisfaction and discharge of a legally contracted debt, which the contractors themselves never agreed to? Is it not unjust and an unreasonable stretch of the power delegated them by their constituents? The Constitution is expressive of the agreement entered into by the subject and the Sovereign, and is the basis on which all laws ought to be founded. The subject ought always to be obedient to the laws of his country, when they are not directly or impliedly in opposition to the Constitution. But when the power of the Legislator is expressly limitted in the Constitution, he has no right to supercede that limitation. If Legislators can dispense with the Constitution in one case they can in another. That law which obliges A to receive of B a yoke of oxen in discharge of a hundred Spanish milled dollars, which B solemnly provided to the paying of the law, might go still farther and say, that A should receive nothing for his debt; it may make that a crime in A which at the time of doing was wholly indifferent; it is making laws to all intents and purposes *ex post facto*; and when this is the case, all the subject's security is at an end, and the design of Government is defeated. But the unreasonableness of this law will appear more glaring and the injustice more apparent by attending to the proviso, "Provided always, that this Act shall not extend "to executions issued on any judgments obtained "on any contracts made, or hereafter to be made, "since the first day of July last." Now suppose that A lent B one hundred pounds silver money the 30 h day of June first before the passing the act—in July after A purchased cattle of C to the amount of a hundred pounds—at length C calls upon A for his money, A calls on B—both are sued—judgments and execu ions are obtained—but before the executions are levied, this same act is made, by which A is obliged to receive of B for the money lent to oblige him, neat cattle, &c. at the appraisal of men; which, turned into cash, will not pay more than one half the debt he owes C. This being a plain and natural construction of the consequence and effect of this act, who can help seeing its absurdity, partiality and injustice? How can men in their right senses, and under the solemn obligation of an oath, "not to do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge the rights and priviledges of the Freemen of this State, as declared in the Constitution." How, I say, can they give their assent to a law which is productive of such manifest injustice? How can they reconcile it to their consciences and the 6th article of the Bill of Rights when it is expressly declared, "That Government is or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community"?—Besides the injustice of this Act, it is also impolitic, as having a natural tendency to prevent the free circulation of cash, which is the life of commerce and industry, without which no country can long subsist and flourish—Acts of this kind have been made in other States; but they did not long remain in force—experience soon pointed out their impolicy and injustice—and they were repealed.—Perhaps I may be thought, by some of my honest countrymen, that I am partial in my observations upon this subject; that I am a creditor, and in danger of suffering by this Act? If any such there be I beg leave to inform them, that I am one of those happy persons that owe but little and have less due to me. It is purely from disinterested motives that I have made and committed my observations to the examination of the public; all that I have to request, is that they may be attended to with the same candor and disinterestedness with which I have made them.

VERMONTER.

(Published by particular desire.)

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

FOR the benefit of Mr. Friend to Truth, who has made his appearance in 13th No. of your paper, who rages & is confident. He soon proceeds to suppose an Act of the Assembly for raising a tax, for the purpose of repairing houses of public worship has affected a writer in your paper No. 8. altho' that writer hath said no such thing: He might as well conclude 3 and 2 made 8. Then again he mentions this, that it is so in fact I must take the liberty to deny, and brings no more proof than Fidelity, yet says not being accustomed to believe things without evidence. So that it is as well to follow Will-with-whisp as to follow friend. So that his name and supposition agree to a notch. So that his whole superstructure appears to be built on the sand most likely that of New-Scotland. It is true Fidelity has laid down an assertion in the view of all and patiently waits for the proof to the contrary; when that is done, I know him so well, he will publish his mistake to the world, and ask forgiveness of all men; and untill Friend or somebody [illegible] him, Fidelity will stand justified, since his appeal is to the Bible at large. St. Paul was accused by the fierce and ignorant Jews, who knew no odds between things spiritual and temporal, viz. religion & conscience and, of building a bridge. Notwithstanding Mr. Friend hath put in a number of questions, very impertinent, which appear he was not able to answer; and no more to the present purpose than if he had quoted to that in Acts 28, 7, last clause, "Whose sign was Castor and Pollux." Yet I would be as kind to him as he is to Fidelity in the close of his piece, that he would apply to himself that in Acts 8, 20 to 23. and in forecited Acts 13. 10. "But why the natural man discerns not the things of the spirit, &c." Hush my muse! I think it more likely Friend will better understand some trivial things of nature. Suppose the Treasurer is directed to give an account of all the money in the Treasury, he looks it all over and over, and finds it 1231l. and signs the account, and sets open doors to all men to search every corner and crevis thereof, and Friend searches five weeks and finds no more than what is testified to, Friend will say that it needs no formal answer because it is supported by no argument or labour to overthrow that which stands on no foundation. So I conclude Friend is fully answered and detected, until he answers the following questions. Q. 1st. When is a cow the roundest.?

2. When has a goose most feathers on her back. 3. What makes a dog turn round when he is about lying down. I would not have made any answer to Mr. Friend, had not a divine command been upon me, viz. Answer a fool according to his folly, least he be wise in his own conceit.

"It's more blest'd to give than to receive," the words of our Redeemer.

An hireling is a man of sin, and antichristian scheme.

DETECTOR.

TO THE

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

To any Association of Physicians in the different parts of America: Or to any Individual of the Medical Profession.

I HAVE it in command from one of His Most Christian Majesty's Ministers to inform such Societies, that all the Physicians of that kingdom are incorporated, and at the Royal Press, at Paris, there is (monthly) published, at the King's expence, a Book, entitled, JOURNAL de MEDICINE, CHIRURGIE et PHARMACIE, MILITAIRE. Containing a most interesting Collection of various Matters, such as Topographie Medico Descriptions of the different parts of the kingdom; Causes of Epedimical Diseases; Relations of the most extraordinary Cases, and their Cures; Medical Waters, &c.

This useful Publication, I am directed to offer to such Medical Societies or Associations of Physicians, as well as to such Individuals of the Medical Profession as may wish to peruse it; and to assure them, that if they will address a few lines to me signed with their names, I will immediately transmit the same to the Minister, who will forward, by the French Packets, lately established between Port L'Orient and New-York, as many Copies of those Periodical Publications as they may require, free of any expence. As an ancient inhabitant of this country, I feel a peculiar pleasure in communicating this intelligence, sensible it may be of universal utility.

ST. JOHN,
Consul for the State of
New-York, New-Jersey
and Connecticut.

New-York, Dec. 3, 1783.

The Printers in the several State are requested to insert this Advertisement in their several Papers.

LONDON, September 5.

Much having been said of the affair between the Hon. Cosmo Gordon, and Lieut. Col. Thomas of the Guards, who having been each of them tried by a Court Martial, and both acquitted, a duel lately ensued, which terminated in the latter's death; who previous to the rencountre executed the following last will and testament.

The following is a copy of the Will made by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, the evening previous to the fatal interview with the Hon. Cosmo Gordon:

London, Sept. 3, 1783.

"I am now called upon, and by the rules of what is called honor, forced into a personal interview with Colonel Cosmo Gordon. God only can know the event, and into his hands I commit my soul, conscious of having done my duty.

"I therefore declare this to be my last will and testament, and do hereby revoke all former wills, &c. I have made at any time.

"In the first place I commit my soul to Almighty God, in hopes of his mercy and pardon for the irreligious step I now (in compliance with the unwarrantable customs of this wicked world) put myself under the necessity of taking.

"I leave 150l. in bank notes, inclosed, to my brother, John Thomas, Esq; I also bequeath unto him, whatever sums may be due to me from the Agent of the first regiment of Guards, reserving a sufficient sum to pay my debts, which are inconsiderable; and I also give and bequeath unto him all my books, and houshold furniture, and every thing of which I am now possessed. I give and bequeath to Thomas Hobber, my servant, 50l. which I request my brother will pay him. What debts may now be owing, I request my brother will immediately discharge.

FRED. THOMAS.

Wednesday Night, Sept. 3.

"P. S. I commit this into the hands of my friend Capt. Hill, of the first regiment of Guards."

The following are the particulars of a dreadful accident, which is said to have happened in China.

"About the beginning of December last, new vulcanos appeared, with dreadful craters upon the mountains, which divide the Isle of Formosa, east and west, situated in the Chinese ocean, in the middle of the province of Fokien, north of Japan, south of the Peninsula of Corea, and east of the Philipines. Along with the explosion of these volcanos, was a hurricane, attended with a subterranneous motion of the isle, which being moved from east to west, and having its bank overflowed by the waves of the sea, sunk and disappeared under a deluge of water, so that nothing but the tops of the mountains were seen. This convulsion of nature lasted more than eight hours with the same motions. The three principal towns, Tai-Ovan-Fou, Jong-Khan-Hien, and Teho-Do-Hien, with twenty boroughs or little towns, were entirely buried, and the ruins of them removed by the force of the current. Upwards of forty thousand inhabitants have been drowned, and all the parts of the earth which projected into the sea, have been separated and thrown into it, where they form a sediment at the bottom. There is no doubt but that the islands of Ponzou and many others, the forts of Zelande, of Negan, and Pintgt-Chingi, have disappeared as well as the little hill upon which they were built. It appears that history no where records a disaster more terrible."

Intelligence Extraordinary.

It is confidently asserted at the west end of the town, that all the loyal refugees are to be sent to Nova Scotia to cut ice to cool his Majesty's punch, several eminent Scotch Physicians having recommended it to him, as a sovereign specific to cure the heart-burn.

It is currently reported that Thirteen large ships are to be constantly employed in the ice trade.

We have it from good authority that orders will be sent out to General Carleton to be particularly careful that no refugees but such as are of good character, be suffered to go to Halifax, and for each of their characters he is to apply to Congress, or the Legislatures of the different States.

Last Thursday being the day on which peace was proclaimed, there was a most brilliant levee at St. James's, firing of cannon and diversity of rejoicings, and at night beautiful illuminations, grand fire-works, a most superb ball at Court, and concerts of vocal and instrumental music---in particular a solo on the bagpipes, by Sawney Mac Drone;---and the grand catch Yankey Doodle, sung in Thirteen parts by Thirteen loyal refugees of the best characters, which afforded inexpressible pleasure.

Yesterday the Privy Council met and were much divided in opinion, whether to have a fast or a thanksgiving, on the proclamation of peace; and after debating near Thirteen hours, it was agreed that a thanksgiving was the most proper, on account of their being at last brought to their Senses.

BENNINGTON, January 1.

Yesterday William Shattuck, one of the principal disturbers of the peace in the county of Windham, in this State, was safely confined in goal in this place, who will doubtless soon meet the reward he has so long and so justly merited---Since the most lenient means prove ineffectual in quieting the insurgents in that quarter, the most decided measures is to be carried into immediate execution.

"On Saturday, the 22d of November last, the dwelling house of George Duncan, of Cambridge, in the State of New-York, accidentally took fire, and was instantly reduced to ashes, with all his houshold furniture, and but a trifle of the cloathing belongng to the family saved. The family, in this inclement season, being obliged to take shelter where they can, it is hoped the charitable people will consider their distress, and afford them what in the judgment of charity will be honorable."

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of WHITEING, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in Pittsford, legally warned and held on the 27th day of May, 1783. voted to raise a Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right; and at a Meeting of said Proprietors, held by adjournment at the place aforesaid, on the 22d day of October, 1783, voted to raise a Tax of Eighteen Shillings on each Proprietor's Right; the whole being to defray the charges of laying said Township into Lots, and laying out Highways, and to cut out the same.---These are therefore to warn said Proprietors to pay the aforesaid Taxes immediately to me the subscriber, living in Rutland, to prevent the Sale of their Lands, as the law directs.

SAM. BEACH, P. C.

Rutland, Dec. 23, 1783.

BLANKS of all SORTS, may be had of the PRINTERS.

A Special meeting of the members of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY in Bennington, is warned to be holden, on Saturday afternoon, the 3d instant, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Robinson.

Bennington, January 1st 1784.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscribers have for sale, a TRACT of LAND containing 3000 acres, in the county of Charlotte, lying about four miles northwest of the Landing, at the north end of Lake George.

LUSH & LANSING.

Albany, Dec. 22, 1783.

THE Proprietors of the Township of ADDISON, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living in said Addison, a Proprietor's Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right in said Township, granted on the 22d day of May last, for the purpose of paying for running out Town-Lines, laying out and making Roads, Bridges, &c. in said Towship; said Tax to be paid into the Treasury of said Town by the 15th day of October next, or their Lands will be advertised and sold to pay said Tax and Cost, as the Law directs.

BEN. PAIN, Collector.

Addison, June 22, 1783.

PRINTING OFFICE, Bennington, January 1.

THE Printers beg leave to present the compliments of the season to their kind customers, and would inform them, that they propose publishing in the present year's paper the History of the late war, to be contained in the last page of the paper weekly. Those who incline to become possessors of this valuable work may pay for their papers in produce, delivered at the printing office. The history will begin in the next paper, a greater number of which than is at present engaged, will be printed, that such ladies and gentlemen as chuse to subscribe may have the papers from the beginning of the history. The history printed separately has been sold for One Pound Ten Shillings, though in this method the customers will be supplied with it, connected with other matters of great importance to every individual in the community, at about one third that sum. Ladies and gentlemen are desired to be speedy in their application to prevent disappointment, and the favor will be highly esteemed by the public's very humble servants,

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

BLANK DEEDS, COURT and JUSTICES BLANKS, a new and correct Gamut or Scale of Music, Revised Laws of the State, Choice Indico, and a number of Articles of English Goods, to be sold cheap for cash by the Printers in Bennington.

Tickets in the Paper Mill Lottery, may be had of the Printers for Cash, Grain or RAGS.

LIKEWISE,

CASH, WRITING PAPER, BLANK DEEDS, &c. &c. Given for Clean Cotton or Linen RAGS, of every sort, by the Printers in Bennington.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas the legislature at their sessions in October last, granted a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the following towns, viz. Burlington, Williston, New-Huntington, Duxbury, Moretown, Berlin, Colchester, Essex, Jericho Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, Milton, Westford, Underhill, Mansfield, Stow, Worcester, Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Fairfax, Smithfield, Fairfield, Hungerford, Shelburne, Charlotte, Ferrisburgh, Panton, Addison, Bridport, Shoreham, Orwell, Hinesburgh, Monkton, New Haven, Pawel, Cornwall, Weybridge, Sudbury, Whiting, Hubbardton, Middleburg, Salisbury, Leicester, Nesheby, Fair-Haven and Benson, and the Treasurer having issued his warrant to me the subscriber, being sheriff of the county of Rutland, to collect the same. These are therefore to notify all persons concerned in the aforesaid lands, that constant attendance will be given at the new dwelling house of the subscriber in Wallingford, until the second Tuesday of March next, and also at Bennington, during the sessions of the assembly, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, all persons owning lands in said towns, who bring or send money to pay said taxes, are desired to be particular in describing the name of the town, together with the original proprietor or proprietors of such land or they cannot have a proper receipt therefor. And all persons owning lands in the abovesaid towns, refusing or neglecting to pay said taxes, before the abovesaid second Tuesday of March next, may depend on having so much of their land sold at public vendue, at the said dwelling house of the subscriber, in Wallingford, on the said second Tuesday of March next, as will pay said taxes and all legal costs arising thereon.

ABRAHAM IVES, Sheriff.

Wallingford, December 6, 1783.

To be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark, inholder in Pawlet, on the 23d day of January next, at eight o'clock in the morning, so much of each proprietor's right or share of land, in the township of Orwell, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, as shall pay the sums prefixed to their respective names, with lawful costs (it being a tax granted by the proprietors on the first day of October last, to defrey the charges of letting out the first division in said township) unless the said proprietors shall discharge said sums and costs unto the subscriber before the day of sale above mentioned.

Proprietors names.	L.	s	Proprietors names.	L.	
Thomas Liskcomb,	1	1	Robert Boyd,	1	1
James Glean,	1	1	William M'Clish,	1	1
Joseph Jacobs,	1	1	John Temple,	1	1
Theodore Adkinson,	1	1	John Turses,	1	1
John Gifford,	1	1	John Ogden,	1	1
Uriah Woolman,	1	1	Nathaniel Barrel,	1	1
Robert Boyd, jun.	1	1	Andrew Burns,	1	1
Henry Tatford,	1	1	Benjamin Seaman,	1	1
Giffer Daley,	1	1	James Nellis,	1	1
Elijah Dotey,	1	1	John Haddock,	1	1
Cornelius Barrus,	1	1	George Wood,	1	1
Samuel Barrus,	1	1	John Barros,	1	1
Alexander Burns,	1	1	David M'Clish,	1	1
Benjamin Walker,	1	1	Richardson Cornwell	1	1

The above named proprietors are requested to discharge the sums with which they stand charged, as they would prevent my being laid under the disagreeable necessity of selling their lands.

WILLIAM SMITH Collector.

Rupert, December, 9 1873.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Treasurer's Office, Sunderland, Nov. 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the former regulations of this State have been such that money has been paid out of different offices to individuals, taking receipts for the same to account, which receipts or notes are now in this office, and whereas the legislature at their sessions in February last, made some new regulations respecting accounts, among which the Treasurer was directed to sue up all receipts or notes that should remain in his office after the first day of August last, the Treasurer unwilling to make unnecessary cost to those who have neglected to comply with the aforesaid act, and knowing that in sundry instances those who have receipts, &c in this office, have accounts against the State to balance theirs.

Therefore the Treasurer thinks proper to suspend carrying into effect such act, untill the rising of the assembly, in February next, and all those who may neglect taking up their receipts, &c as aforesaid, may depend on being proceeded against in pursuance of the aforesaid act.

IRA ALLEN, Treasurer.

LAND OFFICE,

At the PRINTING OFFICE, in BENNINGTON.

GENTLEMEN who want to purchase, sell, or lease houses, farms, or tracts of new land in this State, may apply at this Office for information.

The utility of such an office must be conspicuous to every one, the purchases and sales of land are at present numerous, and the vast tracts of uncultivated land within our state, may soon invite multitudes to settle them, which will occasion innumerable transfers of landed property; from these considerations a general centre of intelligence and business of this kind, seems to promise fair to facilitate matters and prove advantageous to the public. Such as incline to have their business negociated for them may have it done on reasonable terms.

Those who apply to this office, may leave their proposals in writing, with every particular they wish to mention. The most accurate maps of this and the United States will be kept in the office for those who are not acquainted with the geography of the States.

The cash price for all sorts of country produce and mode of exchange, with the cash price of foreign articles, in Albany, will be kept as regularly as possible at said office.

The Land Office will be under the care of the subscribers, who will endeavour to make its utility as extensive as possible, with a view to national advantage, and the interest of every person concerned.

Any concerns which may be consistent with the business of this office, will be carefully attended to by the public's very humble servants,

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Orwell, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark innholder in Pawlet, in the State aforesaid, on the 2d day of December inst. the said proprietors voted, to raise a tax of twenty four shillings lawful money on each proprietors right, to defrey the charges of letting out the second division, in said township of Orwell, in consequence of which vote the said proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax unto me the subscriber, living in Rupert, Collector for the proprietors.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Rupert, December 8. 1783.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Two Heroes, to warn a meeting of the said Proprietors.

These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the township of Two heroes, to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, inn-holder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at one o'clock, P. M. first to choose a moderator. Secondly, To receive the report of the committee appointed to lay out said town. Thirdly, To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to pay for laying out the same. Fourthly, To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, Prp. Clerk.

Sunderland, December 8, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM lying in Bennington, on the great road, not half a mile from the meeting house, containing one hundred and eighty acre, one half at least of which is under good improvement, well watered, well proportioned with wood, mowing, plowing and pasturing, with two orchards, containing about 120 fine apple trees, and sundry other fruit trees, with a large convenient house, two stories high, with a large barn 60 by 30 feet, and sundry out houses thereon standing, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN FASSET.

Bennington, Dec. 18, 1783.

To the PUBLIC.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, having lately arrived from Europe at the house of Mr. David Fay, where he has for sale, the articles hereafter mentioned, which he will dispose of at a low profit, for cash, Morris's or Hillegas's Notes, Wheat, Oats, or Indian Corn.

Those who are pleased to favor him with their custom will find their interest, as his Goods are lately imported, of a superior quality, and adapted mostly for this State.

Best Superfine Scarlet, London brown, and olive broad cloths,	Irish Linens,
Casimirs,	Cambricks,
Ratteens,	Cambrick, coarse and coloured threads,
Broad and narrow brown Russia sheeting,	Plated double gilt Buttons,
White do.	Mohair and horn do.
Dowlas,	Tobacco boxes,
Checks,	Green & red Persian Quilts,
Cotton do.	Calminco do.
Furniture do.	Ostrich Feathers,
Striped Cottons,	Leather Breeches,
Calminco's,	Essence of Lemon,
Shalloons,	Powder Flasks,
Mens & Womens, Silk Cotton & Worsted Hose,	Fine and coarse Dimitys,
Laces, Gimp,	Muslins,
Sattins,	Humes history of England in 8 Vol.
Green & black Persian,	
Playing Cards,	Muslins,
Hair trunks,	Silk Cotton and check Handkerchiefs,
Bed ticking,	
Womens Silk Mitts,	Chintzes,
Womens white Silk and black Jean gloves,	Calicoes,

And many other articles too tedious to mention.

Bennington December 4 1783.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Bridport, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the dwelling house of Phillip Stone, in said Bridport on the 27th day of October last, the said proprietors voted to raise a tax of five dollars on each proprietor's right, to defrey the charge of letting out said town, and other demands against said propriety, in consequence of which vote the said proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax unto me the subscriber, living in said township.

MARSHALL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, October 30, 1783.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A valuable Pamphlet, entitled,

A Token for MOURNERS,

OR

The ADVICE of CHRIST to a Distressed MOTHER, bewailing the Death of her DEAR and ONLY SON.

WHEREIN

The Boundaries of Sorrow are duly fixed, Excesses restrained, the common Pleas answered, and divers Rules for the Support of God's afflicted Ones prescribed.

By JOHN FLAVEL, Preacher of the Gospel of CHRIST,

I. The Book to contain about 150 pages Octavo, to be printed on good paper and a legible type.

II. The price to subscribers to be two pistareens per book, sewed in blue covers, those who subscribe for SIX to have a SEVENTH gratis.

III. One half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other on the delivery of the book.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for, and finished with all possible expedition.

Subscription will be received at the Printing-Office, and by a number of gentlemen in whose hands subscription papers will be placed.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Isle of Mott, to warn a meeting of the said proprietors. These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the town of Isle of Mott, to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at two o'clock P. M. First, To chuse a Moderator. Secondly, To receive the report of a committee appointed to lay out said town. Thirdly, To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, Prop. Clerk.

Sunderland, December 8, 1783.

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE

OR

FREEMANS DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) THURSDAY January 8, 1784. (No. 32.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

STATE OF VERMONT.

Treasurer's Office, Sunderland, Nov. 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the former regulations of this State have been such that money has been paid out of different offices to individuals, taking receipts for the same to account, which receipts or notes are now in this office, and whereas the legislature at their sessions in February last, made some new regulations respecting accounts, among which the Treasurer was directed to sue up all receipts or notes that should remain in his office after the first day of August last, the Treasurer unwilling to make unnecessary cost to those who have neglected to comply with the aforesaid act, and knowing that in sundry instances those who have receipts, &c in this office, have accounts against the State to balance theirs

Therefore the Treasurer thinks proper to suspend carrying in o effect such act, until the rising of the assembly, in February next, and all those who may neg ect taking up their receipts, &c as aforesaid, may depend on being proceeded against in pursuance of the aforesaid act.

IRA ALLEN, Treasurer.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Isle of Mott, to warn a meeting of the said proprietors These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the town of Isle of Mott, to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at two o'clock P. M First, To chuse a Moderator Secondly, To receive the report of a committee appointed to lay out said town Thirdly, To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, Prop. Clerk.

Sunderland, December 8, 1783.

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IV The work to be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for, and finished with all possible expedition.

Subscription will be received at the Printing-Office, and by a number of gentlemen in whose hands subscription papers will be placed.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Bridport, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the dwelling house of Phillip Stone, in said Bridport on the 27th day of October last, the said proprietors voted to raise a tax of five dollars on each proprietor's right to defrey the charge of lotting out said town, and other demands against said propriety, in consequence of which vote the said proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax unto me the subscriber, living in said township.

MARSHALL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, October 30, 1783.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Two Heroes, to warn a meeting of the said Proprietors.

These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the township of Two heroes, to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at one o'clock, P. M. first to choose a moderator. Secondly, To receive the report of the committee appointed to lay out said town. Thirdly, To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to pay for laying out the same. Fourthly, To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, Prop. Clerk.

Sunderland, December 8, 1783.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Orwell, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark innholder in Pawlet, in the State aforesaid, on the 2d day of December inst. the said proprietors voted, to raise a tax of twenty four shillings, lawful money on each proprietors right, to defrey the charges of lotting out the second division, in said township of Orwell, in consequence of which vote the said proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax unto me the subscriber, living in Rupert, Collector for the proprietors.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Rupert, December 8, 1783.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas the legislature at their sessions in October last, granted a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the following towns, viz. Burlington, Williston, New-Huntington, Duxbury, Moretown, Berlin, Colchester, Essex, Jericho Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, Milton, Wellford, Underhill, Mansfield, Stow, Worcester, Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Fairfax, Smithfield, Fairfield, Hungerford, Shelburne, Charlotte, Ferrisburgh, Panton, Addison, Bridport, Shoreham, Orwell, Hinesburgh, Monkton, New Haven, Pocock, Cornwall, Weybridge, Sudbury, Whiting, Hubbardton, Middleburg, Salisbury, Leicester, Neshoby, Fair-Haven and Benson, and the Treasurer having issued his warrant to me the subscriber, being sheriff of the county of Rutland, to collect the same. These are therefore to notify all persons concerned in the aforesaid lands, that constant attendance will be given at the now dwelling house of the subscriber in Wallingford, until the second Tuesday of March next, and also at Bennington, during the sessions of the assembly, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, all persons owning lands in said towns, who bring or send money to pay said taxes, are desired to be particular in describing the name of the town, together with the original proprietor or proprietors of such land or they cannot have a proper receipt therefor. And all persons owning lands in the aforesaid towns, refusing or neglecting to pay said taxes, before the aforesaid second Tuesday of March next, may depend on having so much of their land sold at public vendue, at the said dwelling house of the subscriber, in Wallingford, on the said second Tuesday of March next, as will pay said taxes and all legal costs arising thereon. ABRAHAM IVES, Sheriff.

Wallingford, December 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM lying in Bennington, on the great road, not half a mile from the meeting house, containing one hundred and eighty acres, one half at least of which is under good improvement, well watered, well proportioned with wood, mowing, plowing and pasturing, with two orchards, containing about 120 fine apple trees, and sundry other fruit trees, with a large convenient house, two stories high, with a large barn 60 by 30 feet, and sundry out houses thereon standing, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscriber living on the premises.

JOHN FASSET.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE,

Messrs. PRINTERS,

YOU published in your last week's paper a piece under the signature of Detector, which appears to me to be the most insipid of any that has yet been imposed on us.

I should esteem the favour, Gentlemen, if you would oblige us with a clue to unravel misterious pieces by. Least you should be at a loss for a method, I would beg leave to inform you, that in the infancy of painting, the artists, to prevent mistaking the grotesque figures delineated for something entirely opposite, usually placed underneath their drafts, in legible characters, the name of the animal designed, as, THIS IS A GOOSE, &c.

A similar mode observed by you, would prevent a great many wild guesses at the probable meaning of some of your unintelligible correspondents, & much oblige a constant reader.

Oh could I like the wild ass bray, or sing like Raven high !

Detector's mem'ry should endure to PER-PE-TU-I-TY.

IGNORAMUS.

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of the township of BRIDPORT, that at a Meeting of the Proprietors of said township, in the county of Rutland, State of Vermont, held at the house of Elihu Smith, Esq; in Clarendon, on the 29th of April, 1783, voted a tax of Five Dollars on each right or share of land in said township, for laying out said township into severalty, and other incidental charges against said Propriety. In consequence of said vote the Proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of said tax to me at Bridport, or their land will be proceeded with according to law.

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, October 30, 1783.

THE Proprietors of the Township of ADDISON, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living in said Addison, a Proprietor's Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right in said Township, granted on the 22d day of May last, for the purpose of paying for running out Town Lines, laying out and making Roads, Bridges, &c. in said Township; said Tax to be paid into the Treasury of said Town by the 15th day of October next, or their Lands will be advertised and sold to pay said Tax and Cost, as the Law directs.

BEN. PAIN, Collector.

Addison, June 22, 1783.

BLANK DEEDS, COURT and JUSTICES BLANKS, a new and correct Gamut or Scale of Music, Revised Laws of the State, Choice Indico, Bonnet Paper, and a number of articles of English Goods, to be sold cheap for cash by the Printers in Bennington.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. HASWELL & RUSSELL,

IN the political world it has long been a question which of the three kinds of government is to be preferred, whether democracy, aristocracy *or* monarchy; *in the latter there is* POWER, *in the second* WISDOM, *in the former* VIRTUE: *which I apprehend, are the component parts of a good government*

If the people, in any state, when they undertake to form a constitution, can unite these three ingredients & put them in exercise, the government resulting therefrom must be happy

The government of this commonwealth is indisputably a democracy: *There is therefore more* public virtue *than* wisdom *or* power *in the administration of common justice here. It has been lamented that the formers of our constitution were not able to make it partake somewhat more of the two other species of government, so far at least as to give it* wisdom *and* energy: *But that lamentation may now be suppressed; for we find, by reading an advertisement, inserted in the last page of your paper,* No. 31, *That there is a gentleman, not only within this State, but even in the town of Sunderland, who is possessed of* wisdom *and* power *sufficient to suspend carrying into effect an* Act of the Legislature, *notwithstanding the act, to which the same gentleman refers, contains express directions to the contrary; which is made evident by perusing the advertisement above referred to. Now,* to make a law *requires no more power than to* suspend one: *In order therefore that the good people of this State may not be subject to the inconvenience of having* two SUPREME POWERS, who are able to make and suspend laws at pleasure; *it is most respectfully submitted to the legislature whether it would not be an object worthy their attention, speedily to propose to that gentleman* a treaty of alliance and friendship *to be entered into* upon terms of reciprocal advantage; *so however as that his* aristocratical wisdom, *and* monarchical power *may be added to our* public virtue, *which I think will secure to us the* THREE great requisites *of an* HAPPY GOVERNMENT.

LECTOR.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

Please to insert the following advertisement of a notorious robbery, that the insidious perpetrators may be apprehended, tried, punished, and stamped with the indelible characteristic of infamy's eternal brand, and you'll oblige one whose aim in this is the --Public Weal.

WHEREAS some time in October last, an impolitic politically confederated banditti of bankrupts, sacrificing the confidence reposed in them, did by force and arms feloniously enter the houses of many good and respectable inhabitants of this and other states; and having broke open the desks of the said inhabitants, did from thence filch, steal and convey all the notes, obligations and bonds, drawn for hard money, and payable previous to July, 1782: This is earnestly to call upon and entreat all the virtuous, all the honest, all the upright, and all those inspired with Liberty's sacred flame, to exert themselves with alacrity and spirit in seizing, securing and arraigning the abovesaid parricides at the bar of our next General Court, the session of which will be at Bennington the third Thursday of February next. For each and every one so produced, a reward shall be given of nine pounds, nineteen shillings and eleven pence three farthings, in good neat cattle, or swine, well priz'd, and paid in hand upon the spot, by the prime commissary of state.

LONDON, September 26.

It is said the Empress of Russia has solicited his Majesty to permit a certain number of marine officers to serve in her fleet destined for the Mediterranean; and we hear a field officer and five captains, with a proportonal number of subalterns, are soon to embark for Petersburgh.

The price of gold is falling very fast, both here and in Holland, which is imputed to the arrival of the Spanish flota.

A mechanic at Nancy, in Lorraine, has been for some time busied about the invention of a machine for enabling men to fly. He began with weighing the carcases of all the birds he could procure, and measuring the extention of their wings, to discover the proportion of the one to the other. He has yet succeeded no farther than to fly from off a high barn, and to alight on the ground, at the distance of about an hundred yards. In one flight, a gale of wind blowing him a little out of his direction, he fell into a large pond, to the no small entertainment of all his neighbours. His wings spread so great a space, that he drops perpendicularly from the highest steeples without danger, descending too gradually to be hurt.

The idea of commuting Gibraltar for any pecuniary exchange, does not at present make any part of the plan of administration. It is thought that the finances of the country can be managed very well without such a sacrifice.

A correspondent sends us the following, and prays it may be inserted; it is an Epitaph on William Lyus, a blacksmith, now in the church yard of Barrow, near Bury, in Suffolk, written by himself. He died the 4th of April, 1760.

My sledge and hammer lye reclin'd,
My bellows too have lost their wind;
My fire's extinct! my forge decay'd,
And in the dust my vice is laid;
My coals are spent, my iron gone,
My nails are drove, my work is done.

BENNINGTON, January 8.

The post from New-York to Albany having arrived very irregularly, since the evacuation, has occasioned the late barrenness of this paper with respect to news: We have now the satisfaction of informing our customers that the difficulty is in a great measure remedied, and we hope to be able for the future to give universal satisfaction.

A correspondent begs leave to advise the monied men of America to put their hoarded cash into immediate circulation. His advice proceeds from pure regard for their interest, he being under great apprehension of their losing much of their property, should they persist in the practice of hoarding, from the amazing fall in the price of gold which has lately taken place----in Europe.

Those gentlemen of the town of Bennington who have not yet paid the three penny tax, may make a saving by calling on the Printers.

The cash will be paid for a small quantity of tallow, & good winter butter by the Printers.

§†§ The members of the Philosophical Society in Bennington, are requested to attend at the house of Mr. Timothy Follett, on Monday the 12th inst. at five o'clock P. M.

LAND OFFICE,

At the PRINTING OFFICE, in BENNINGTON.

GENTLEMEN who want to purchase, sell, or lease houses, farms, or tracts of new land in this State, may apply at this Office for information.

The utility of such an office must be conspicuous to every one, the purchases and sales of land are at present numerous, and the vast tracts of uncultivated land within our state, may soon invite multitudes to settle them, which will occasion innumerable transfers of landed property; from these considerations a general centre of intelligence and business of this kind, seems to promise fair to facilitate matters and prove advantageous to the public. Such as incline to have their business negociated for them may have it done on reasonable terms.

Those who apply to this office, may leave their proposals in writing, with every particular they wish to mention. The most accurate maps of this and the United States will be kept in the office for those who are not acquainted with the geography of the States.

The cash price for all sorts of country produce and mode of exchange, with the cash price of foreign articles, in Albany, will be kept as regularly as possible at said office.

The Land Office will be under the care of the subscribers, who will endeavour to make its utility as extensive as possible, with a view to national advantage, and the interest of every person concerned.

Any concerns which may be consistent with the business of this office, will be carefully attended to by the public's very humble servants,

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

To be SOLD,

A Right of Land in Lincoln, a Right of Land lying on the Grand Isle, several Rights in Bridport and Shoreham, and two lots of land lying in Shoreham containing one hundred acres each, which last will be sold extremely cheap for cash.

WANTED,

A quantity of Connecticut State Securities for which payment will be made in cattle, &c.

LIKEWISE wanted, on landed or personal security, the loan of a small sum of money for a few weeks.

For particulars Inquire of

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

FOR SALE

At HASTING's Cheap Store, in BENNINGTON,

DRUGS and Medicines, also Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Colves, Ginger, Pepper, Allum, Copperas, White Lead, Verdigrease, and Sweet Oil.

FOR SALE,

At the POST-OFFICE, in ALBANY,

EXCELLENT West-India Rum, at 6/9 per gallon, by the barrel.

Molasses, at 3/6 do.

An Assortment of NAILS, and

A large Quantity of DRY GOODS.

N. B. The Prices prefixed are to be understood New-York Currency.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of WHITEING, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in Pitsford, legally warned and held on the 27th day of May, 1783. voted to raise a Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right; and at a Meeting of said Proprietors, held by adjournment at the place aforesaid, on the 22d day of October, 1783, voted to raise a Tax of Eighteen Shillings on each Proprietor's Right; the whole being to defray the charges of laying said Township into Lots, and laying out Highways, and to cut out the same --- These are therefore to warn said Proprietors to pay the aforesaid Taxes immediately to me the subscriber, living in Rutland, to prevent the Sale of their Lands, as the law directs

SAM. BEACH, P. C.

Rutland, Dec. 23, 1783.

AN IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Containing an Account of its RISE and PROGRESS, the POLITICAL SPRINGS thereof, With its various SUCCESSES and DISAPPOINTMENTS on BOTH SIDES.

By the Rev. JAMES MURRAY, of NEWCASTLE.

BOOK I. CHAPTER I.

War more celebrated in history than the arts of peace---the American War proceeded from two causes---an account of the Cyder Act---Stamp Act---debates concerning it---an abridgement thereof---argume ts for a d against it---the proceedings of the Colonists against it---the Americans would have defended themselves without our help---the parliament would not suffer them---Doctor Franklin's Letter to Governor Shirley.

WAR, though of all things the most destructive to the human species, and contrary to the original dictates of nature, has in all ages of the world fi ed up a great part of the history of nations. The laws and constitutions of kingdoms, and the improvements of virtue and science, make a small figure in the annals of empires, when compared with the ponderous volumes that contain the atchievements of soldiers, and the rise and progress of war.—The works of *Archimedes*, *Socrates*, and *Plato*; the laws of *Solon* and other eminent legislators, fill but a few pages in comparison of the history of the wars of *Greece* and *Rome*. It is custom that renders the most disagreeable things familiar, makes things disgustful at first, afterwards pleasant; and stamps the most abandoned of all actions with the epithet of glory. The glory of war is a creature of the imagination; often formed by caprice, nursed by policy, and manumitted by public authority; when yet this unnatural creature of fancy, instead of promoting public or private happiness, is the torment of the possessor, and the universal bane of society.—A thirst after this glory, and a propensity for renown in martial exploits, have made fruitful countries a wilderness, cities a desolation, and empires scenes of slaughter; this unnatural appetite drags the parent from his family, the children from their parents, renders the widow desolate, the children fatherless, and the father without offspring. Hence it becomes glorious to thirst for blood, an honour to spoil our neighbours, and the dignity of men to live by rapine.—It is magnanimity to fall at the command of princes; and to return maimed from battle, though in an unjust cause, is accounted bravery in the lowest individual. By giving false names and epithets to things, and by frequently repeating them as matters of the highest importance, they at last leave an impression which becomes a principle of action in the minds of such as do not examine them.

THE present war in *America* seems to have proceeded from two general causes; an excessive desire of dominion in government, and an exceeding great jealousy in the people of the colonies, of ministerial designs against their natural rights and liberties——It cannot be disputed that the legislature in *Great-Britain*, as well as the executive power, by modern statutes of parliament, which had all the appearances of selfishness, and domination, gave sufficient ground of jealousy to the colonies. From the pretence of expences and disbursements, laid out for the defence of *America*, the government of the mother country claimed a right of internal taxation, unknown to the *English* constitution, and proceeded to frame new laws, which in their own nature declared that the sole right of legislation remained in the parliament of *England*. In this case the subjects of the empire in that western part of the world were considered, not as other subjects, but as vassals, under absolute authority, to a legislature in which they had none to represent them, and who were not under sufficient obligations to pay regard to their interest. The late war with *France* and *Spain* had added an enormous weight of debt to our former national burdens, and the peace that was but lately concluded had given us an addition of territory, without making us any richer than we were before. As soon as peace gave the nation time to reflect, it was found that the flattering ideas of conquest could not remove the feelings which the pressure of so many millions of debt, had impressed on our national constitution. It was expected that our debts would have been lessened, our taxes reduced, and our burdens lightened; but the hot fever of war had so relaxed the solids of the body politic, and weakened the whole frame of the constitution, that the nation soon after the ratification of the peace, appeared in the second stage of a consumption. The conductors of the last stages of the war, who had only proceeded upon the plan which a minister the glory of his country had formed before, were obliged ignominiously to drop it, for want of credit and capacity to carry it on; and ratified a peace as inglorious as the war had been successful. Though an indifferent peace is preferable to even a successful state of war, yet when a nation is laden with a burden of enormous debt, contracted for its own defence against a perverse enemy, wisdom and political prudence will certainly vindicate a nation, in making their enemies, when they are in their power, pay as much of the debt contracted as it is possible to obtain from them. The negociators of the peace were considered by the nation as men unfriendly to the common interest, and persons, who, when they were sensible of their incapacity to carry on the war, were determined to conclude a peace, with as much advantage to their own private interest as possible. Demands which might have protracted a war, which they neither had genius nor credit to carry on, were industriously avoided, and the more mild requisitions of private douceurs were supposed to have been adopted. Whether this jealousy of the nation proceeded from a suspicion founded in distrust, or from signatures which implied moral certainty, I will not pretend to determine; but it was the general opinion of the people at that period, that the *French* ministry purchased the peace, and that some persons of no small distinction in *England*, received the price thereof. What gave more weight to these suspicions of the people on this occasion was, that their favourite minister, who had recovered the nation from disgrace, and exalted it to an high pitch of glory and renown, had for some time been displaced, through the influence of the royal favorite, who now was supposed to manage all the springs of government. It is so seldom that a prime minister is universally esteemed, that when such a phænomenon happens in the political world, it must be a unpopular action in a sovereign to turn him out of office, without setting forth some conspicuous acts of his mal-administration. The whole transactions concerning the peace, being carried on by men of different complexions and characters from their former minister, afforded ground of suspicion, that neither the inclinations of the subjects, nor the interest of the nation, were regarded by the sovereign and his ministers. On this account many things inconsistent with candour and charity, were surmised, and oftentimes publicly affirmed, for which there was no certain proof, nor the least public evidence. It will not from hence follow that the opposition of the nation to the measures of the minister, proceeded from a spirit of action and restlessness;—for while the people saw a man at the helm who knew to steer his course with wisdom and success, they voluntarily gave both him and his master all due honour and applause. They considered the removal of this favourite from his Majesty's service as a public disrespect shewn to the national approbation; and concluded, that some new ideas of *favouritism* ruled in the cabinet, unknown in the two former reigns.—It was said that the former minister was haughty, that his ambition was boundless, that he wanted to rule both the King and the nation, and that he had not shewn that respect to his sovereign which became a servant. These reflections were grounded upon his refusing to serve jointly in the cabinet, and in the ministry, with men whose principles he abhorred, and of whose abilities he had no opinion. He had proposed to reach a blow to *Spain*, at a time when her behaviour was equivocal, that would have instantly made her feel, and prevented a tedious war, which afterwards was carried on at a great expence of blood and treasure: But this proposal was rejected, as unfair and ungenerous, and not consistent with the law of nations. Fruitless queries were sent, and equivocal answers returned, untill the *Spanish* flota arrived, and then the court of *Madrid* pulled off the mask. From this Lord *Chatham* concluded, that it was impossible to carry on a war with success, or to manage the national affairs with honor, jointly with men, who either through partiality or want of capacity, were on every occasion to be a clog to his measures; and as responsibility was connected with his office, he found it dangerous to unite with partners who would be ready to impute their own blunders to his management, and then shelter themselves under the protection of the royal favour. What, therefore, many have attributed to his pride, would rather appear to have proceeded from his sagacity, and his discernment of the character of those that were professed to be joined with him in the management of public affairs.

THE

THE discontent which had for some time raged in the nation on account of so disadvantageous a peace, after a successful war, was scarcely abated, when another alarm was given by a new duty imposed on cyder and perry, at the rate of four shillings per hogshead. This, though as reasonable as many other taxes upon the necessaries of life, raised a prodigious ferment in those counties in *England*, where these commodities are in the greater abundance. Such was the opposition made to this new law, that the legislature was obliged, for the sake of the quiet of the nation, three years after, to repeal it. This condescension of the parliament and the legislative powers, though it assuaged the torrent of clamour and outrage, which was increased to a great pitch, had not all the effects that might have been expected. The nation considered the repeal of this law to proceed more from the weakness of the ministry, than from a sincere desire in the legislature to make the subjects easy: The rescinding this act, therefore, rather increased their presumption, than conciliated their affections: They were still ready to join in new clamours when the smallest occasion was given. When ministers of state once fall under a suspicion of behaving in an arbitrary manner, there is scarcely any of their actions, however innocent, that pass without censure from those in opposition: And the public at large, who are always jealous of their own liberties, are for the most part ready to support such as appear to be on their side.

THE government, since the conclusion of the peace, had been casting about and projecting several schemes for raising a revenue to support the credit of the mother country, by contriving ways and means to raise sums to pay the interest of the national debt; but as the number of pensioners were not reduced, and many enormous sums were paid to places of *sinecure*, all the methods that had as yet been devised were found ineffectual to answer the intentions of the ministry. They began at last to turn their attention to a new subject, which in conclusion brought on disorders in the empire, and has at last issued in civil war and the revolt of thirteen colonies. As the merchants in *Britain* has been enriched by their traffic in *America*, and government had for many years received a large revenue from the trade of that country; the ministry began to imagine that there was an inexhaustible fund of riches and wealth in the colonies, to answer their present purposes, as well as to be adequate for future emergencies. Without examining strictly into the consequences which might follow a too precipitate determination in a point so *new* and so *delicate*, they agreed to raise a new revenue in the colonies from an inland taxation. But before they proceeded to this dangerous and critical point, the legislature of *Great Britain* did in 1764, impose a new tax upon *America*, to the amount of £. 341,377 0s. 1d. This was to be totally raised by new imposts and duties upon her trade and commerce; and though the several duties imposed were principally raised from articles of luxury, yet this law was a great restraint upon the trade of *America*. But what is the worst part of this new act of parliament, it permits litigious informations and law suits, where the persons whose property has been unjustly seized, have no damages, provided the court shall determine that there was a probability of the charge brought against them being true. This was a mean to give an handle to ill-natured persons, who knew they were in no danger, to distress innocent people, and to put them to a great deal of unnecessary expences.

THERE is one proceeding of parliament which cannot be reconciled with the principles of either justice or sound policy. After assessing all the foreign articles of luxury imported into *America*, they proceeded to restrain the colonists from exporting their superfluous commodities to the *Spanish* and *French* colonies—This trade, which had been formerly winked at, though not strictly agreeable to the laws of trade and navigation, was of great advantage to both the colonies and the mother country. Those articles which would have been as lumber upon their hands, and could not have been useful to *Great-Britain*, were sold to the *Spaniards* and *French* for ready money, or bartered for valuable commodities, for which there is always a demand in *Europe*. This enabled the colonies to pay their bills in specie to the merchants at home, or to afford them such merchandize as was equivalent to ready money.—The advantage in this case was mutual, and both *Great-Britain* and her colonies were profited by the traffic. What were the secret springs of action which moved the *British* legislature to prefer this impolitic statute, is not easy to perceive, unless by listening to the reports of *British West India* merchants, who might conceive that it would enable the *French* and *Spaniards* to undersell them at foreign markets, and of consequence reduce their profits, they were seduced to give way to their solicitations. It is sufficiently evident that this trade was a real benefit to all the three parties concerned. In the time of war it had been carried on by flags of truce between *Great-Britain* and *France*, as a public benefit to both, till the *French West-India* islands being shut up by our fleets, it was conceived that the *French* had more advantage by it than *England*, and for that reason it was restrained as a treasonable practice. But this last reason of restraint had no existence after the peace was concluded, and ought therefore to have been taken off instead of receiving fresh parliamentary confirmation.

UNREASONABLE as this law may appear to be, the method of putting it in execution was still more absurd and oppressive. A number of armed cutters were fitted out and stationed upon the coasts of *America*, to prevent this supposed contraband trade, the captains of which were to act in the character of revenue officers, and to determine what ships were liable to the penalties of this act, and what exempt from them. The greatest part of these new naval revenue officers, were totally strangers to the nature of their employment. They were ready frequently to detain ships which came not within the description of the act, as being unacquainted with the character of the commodities with which they were loaded: And by unnecessary detention of trading vessels interrupted trade, without bringing any thing into the treasury. When, through their ignorance or insolence, a lawful trader was injured, it was not easy to obtain redress; the offenders lived upon an element where justice and law has often little influence; and when they came on shore, it was in bodies too numerous to be called to an account by the civil officers; or in places where their actions were not cognizable by the law, and where they were certain they should not meet their accusers. The lords of the admiralty, or of the treasury, in England, could only remove this grievance; but considering the distance of place, and the manner of application, the whole trade might have been ruined before redress could have been obtained. This was a grievance which the *American* subjects felt severely, and was likely to produce no favourable ideas in their minds concerning the *British* legislature. The many unjust acts of violence that happened on this occasion tended much to irritate the minds of both parties, and when they represented their cases, it was frequently with great acrimony and aggravations. Self-interest had a powerful sway on both sides, and the truth was not easily discovered by comparing such opposite representations. The *English* parliament might have easily foreseen these consequences, had they not been infatuated with the ideas of revenue, and exasperated by some late irritating events. The majority in the house of commons, but especially the ministry, were yet smarting sore, from the blows they had received from the *North Briton*, and other political pasquinades. A secretary of state had been also the year before, legally fined in a court of justice in the penalty of a thousand pounds for issuing a general warrant, which government was supposed to have disbursed: and considering the lowness of the exchequer, every such touch increased the painful feelings of the ministry. They seemed in a state of distraction, when they passed this law of restraint upon the trade of *America*; and it had more the appearance of an act of political fury, than the marks of judicious legislation. It could answer no other purposes than to assert the dominion of parliament over *America*, and to irritate the colonies against the mother country. Ever since the ministry of Mr. *Pitt*, the nation had been in a state of confusion, with regard to political sentiments, and the opposition in parliament against Lord *Bute*, was echoed through all *England*. In 1763 his lordship resigned his office as first lord of the treasury, and was succeeded by Mr. Grenville; but the contentions continued, and during this new ministry, political animosity came to a great height. It was at this time that the *American* colonies began to feel the oppressive hand of the mother country. She had not only prevented the *Americans* from procuring the necessaries of life, with the superfluities of their own country, but obliged them to make payment in specie to the exchequer in *England* for the duty on such goods as they were allowed to trade in. This was an effectual method of draining the whole money from the colonies, and leaving them nothing for circulation; and what was still more oppressive, two weeks after the bill now mentioned was passed, another was preferred to hinder the distressed colonies from supplying the demand of money for their internal necessities with paper bills of credit, and that no such bills should be a legal tender for payment; to this was added that such paper bills as were passing in currency should after a limitted time be called in and sunk. This was an exertion of authority beyond all bounds of justice and equity; for it was impossible that the *Americans* without trade, money, or paper credit, could pay any thing at all. It was indeed affirmed that all the money raised from the abovementioned duties, was to be applied for defraying the expences of protecting the colonies where it was levied, and that at the same time that a law was made to restrain the increase of paper currency, several new laws were prefered, to encourage and increase the commerce of the colonies with the mother country. The laws here referred to were, an act for granting leave for a limited time, for carrying rice from the provinces of *South-Carolina* and *Georgia* to other parts of *America*, on paying *British* duties.—An act for granting a bounty upon the importation of hemp, and rough and undressed flax, from the *American* colonies into *Great-Britain*; and another to encourage the whale fishery on their coasts. All this supposed in the first instance, that the *Americans* were either not judges of their own affairs, or that they had no just or legal right to judge of, or interfere with, their own trade. A more abject and servile situation can scarcely well be imagined, than is implied in this idea. The whole of this proceeding implies that nothing in the course of trade and commerce was to be allowed to the *Americans*, except what brought immediate profit and advantage to *Great-Britain*. The laws that were at this time made in behalf of the colonies, had no proportion in their influence, as to any advantage, in comparison of those restraints that were laid upon their trade by the other statutes. The effects of the one were slow and progressive, but the other was instantaneous and immediately felt. The colonies could not help feeling immediately the effects of cramping their domestic business, and foreign commerce, by not only hindering them from receiving money from strangers, for their superfluities, to supply their immediate calls, but forbidding them to make any at home; whereas the laws pretended to compensate these disadvantages, were both uncertain and remote in their effects; so distant that it might be many years before any benefit could arise from them, and might in conclusion produce no effect at all. This was a partiality in the legislature, sufficient to create a jealousy in the minds of the colonists, that the parliament of *Britain* considered them not as fellow subjects but as inferior vassals, not to be regarded in the same manner as the subjects of the mother country. A people that are restrained from gaining money by trading with others, and are not permitted to have any of their own, are in such a situation as the constitution of *England* totally disapproves. Unless the *Americans* had lost all sense of right and wrong, it was impossible but they should have considered these acts of the legislature as *unjust* and *oppressive*.

IT has been alledged that the greatest part of the money, if not the whole of it, arising from these duties, would return to the colonies to pay the troops quartered there for their defence. This is a mere allegation; for if the money collected from duties in *America* had been intended merely for paying the troops quartered there, there was no occasion to send it to the *British* exchequer to risk the danger of seas in sending it back again to *America*. This would have been a piece of mere wantonness, first to distress the colonies in collecting a revenue, to shew the power of the *British* parliament, and then to order the money to be paid to the troops residing among them. It would have been more easy to have given orders to their assemblies to have paid them at first hand, without so much risk and unnecessary expence. This was such a trial of the affections of the colonies as was not easy to be endured, and yet they bore it with great patience. These proceedings in the parliament had as bad an effect upon the mother country as the colonies; it hindered the *Americans* from bringing any cloathing from *England*, except what was absolutely necessary, and made them enter into associations to encourage manufactures among themselves. The more severe the laws of the mother country towards the *Americans* were, the more were the colonists united, and the more they exerted all their vigour to bear their present burdens with fortitude. It was a thing not at all to be expected, that the colonies out of mere compliment to *Great-Britain*, should submit to perish for want of the necessaries of life, when they had great abundance within themselves—Their sufferings already were of the severest sort;—for like the children of Jacob in the land of bondage, they were required to make brick without straw;—to carry on trade and manufactures, without either money or paper currency to promote their course.

IT was easy to perceive the effects that this restriction upon the *American* commerce would have upon both the trade and revenue of the mother country; in proportion to the quantity of goods the colonies manufactured themselves, or as far as they restrained themselves to things merely necessary, so much would the trade of *Great-Britain* decrease, and the duty upon goods exported to *America* be lessened. It has been computed that the colonies, besides the foreign goods which they purchased from our merchants, took annually of our produce and manufactures to the amount of three millions. A very great multitude of people were employed in manufacturing in buying, selling, and transporting these goods: So that from the sowing of the seed, till they were landed in some port in *America*, the people of *Great Britain* were constantly employed, and in conclusion were paid, by the colonies. When this trade was stopped, or when it did not go on in its proper course; it is natural to conceive that all the thousands who were employed in preparing these manufactures must have some way or other been supported at the expence of the community, for it was impossible that in a short time they could find any new kind of employment to pursue.

THE

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE,

OR

FREEMANS DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) SATURDAY, January 18, 1784. (No. 33.)

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STATE OF VERMONT.

Treasurer's Office, Sunderland, Nov. 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the former regulations of this State have been such that money has been paid out of different offices to individuals, taking receipts for the same to account, which receipts or notes are now in this office, and whereas the legislature at their sessions in February last, made some new regulations respecting accounts, among which the Treasurer was directed to sue up all receipts or note, that should remain in his office after the first day of August last, the Treasurer unwilling to make unnecessary cost to those who have neglected to comply with the aforesaid act, and knowing that in sundry instances those who have receipts, &c in this office, have accounts against the State to balance theirs

Therefore the Treasurer thinks proper to suspend carrying into effect such act, untill the rising of the assembly, in February next, and all those who may neg ect taking up their receipts, &c. as aforesaid, may depend on being proceeded against in pursuance of the aforesaid act.

IRA ALLEN, Treasurer.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Isle of Mott, to warn a meeting of the said proprietors These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the town of Isle of Mott, to meet at the dwelling house of Captain Elijah Dewey, innholder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at two o'clock P. M. First, To chuse a Moderator Secondly, To receive the report of a committee appointed to lay out said town. Thirdly, To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, Prop. Clerk.

Sunderland, December 8, 1783.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A valuable Pamphlet, entitled,

A Token for MOURNERS,

OR

The ADVICE of CHRIST to a Distressed MOTHER, bewailing the Death of her DEAR and ONLY SON.

WHEREIN

The Boundaries of Sorrow are duly fixed, Excesses restrained, the common Pleas answered, and divers Rules for the Support of God's afflicted Ones prescribed.

By JOHN FLAVEL, Preacher of the Gospel of CHRIST.

I. The Book to contain about 150 pages Octavo, to be printed on good paper and a legible type.

II. The price to subscribers to be two pistareens per book, sewed in blue covers, those who subscribe for SIX to have a SEVENTH gratis.

III. One half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other on delivery of the book.

IV. The work to be put to press as soon as 300 copies are subscribed for, and finished with all possible expedition.

Subscription will be received at the Printing-Office, and by a number of gentlemen in whose hands subscription papers will be placed.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the township of Bridport, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the dwelling house of Phillip Stone, in said Bridport on the 27th day of October last, the said proprietors voted to raise a tax of five dollars on each proprietor's right, to defrey the charge of lotting out said town, and other demands against said propriety, in consequence of which vote the said proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax unto me the subscriber, living in said township

MARSHALL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, October 30, 1783.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Two Heroes, to warn a meeting of the said Proprietors.

These are therefore to warn the proprietors of the township of Two heroes, to meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Elijah Dewey, inn-holder in Bennington, on the last Monday in February next, at one o'clock, P. M. first to choose a moderator. Secondly, To receive the report of the committee appointed to lay out said town. Thirdly, To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to pay for laying out the same. Fourthly, To do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

JOHN KNICKERBACOR, Prop. Clerk.

Sunderland, December 8, 1783.

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Orwell, in the County of Rutland and State of Vermont, held by adjournment at the dwelling house of Lieut. Elisha Clark innholder in Pawlet, in the State aforesaid, on the 2d day of December inst. the said proprietors voted, to raise a tax of twenty four shillings, lawful money on each proprietors right, to defrey the charges of lotting out the second division, in said township of Orwell, in consequence of which vote the said proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of their several proportions of said tax unto me the subscriber, living in Rupert, Collector for the proprietors.

WILLIAM SMITH, Collector.

Rupert, December 8, 1783.

STATE of VERMONT.

Whereas the legislature at their sessions in October last, granted a tax of ten shillings on each hundred acres of land in the following towns, viz. Burlington, Williston, New-Huntington, Duxbury, Moretown, Berlin, Colchester, Essex, Jericho Bolton, Waterbury, Middlesex, Milton, Wellford, Underhill, Mansfield, Stow, Worcester, Georgia, St. Albans, Swanton, Highgate, Fairfax, Smithfield, Fairfield, Hungerford, Shelburne, Charlotte, Ferrisburgh, Panton, Addison, Bridport, Shoreham, Orwell, Hinesburgh, Monkton, New Haven, Pocock, Cornwall, Weybridge, Sudbury, Whiting, Hubbardton, Middleburg, Salisbury, Leicester, Nesholby, Fair-Haven and Benson, and the Treasurer having issued his warrant to me the subscriber, being sheriff of the county of Rutland, to collect the same. These are therefore to notify all persons concerned in the aforesaid lands, that constant attendance will be given at the now dwelling house of the subscriber in Wallingford, until the second Tuesday of March next, and also at Bennington, during the sessions of the assembly, for the purpose of receiving said taxes, all persons owning lands in said towns, who bring or send money to pay said taxes, are desired to be particular in describing the name of the town, together with the original proprietor or proprietors of such land or they cannot have a proper receipt therefor. And all persons owning lands in the aboresaid towns, refusing or neglecting to pay said taxes, before the abovesaid second Tuesday of March next, may depend on having so much of their land sold at public vendue, at the said dwelling house of the subscriber, in Wallingford, on the said second Tuesday of March next, as will pay said taxes and all legal costs arising thereon. ABRAHAM. IVES, Sheriff.

Wallingford, December 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM lying in Bennington, on the great road, not half a mile from the meeting house, containing one hundred and eighty acres, one half at least of which is under good improvement, well watered, well proportioned with wood, mowing, plowing and pasturing, with two orchards, containing about 120 fine apple trees, and sundry other fruit trees, with a large convenient house, two stories high, with a large barn 60 by 30 feet, and sundry out houses thereon standing, and will be sold on reasonable terms, by the subscriber living on the premises

JOHN FASSET.

(From a late London Paper)

The POLITICAL GAME of CARDS,

Or the Powers at QUADRILLE.

AMERICA.

I BELIEVE I will *play alone*—no I will *call a King!* I can't lose the Game, I have *Thirteen good Cards* in my hand.

FRANCE.

You did well to call me for I am strong in every *Suit*, besides I know how to *finesse* the Cards, and value myself upon playing *all the Game*.

HOLLAND.

I wish I had not played that *Double Game here Get!* I have not got *Van Trump* now; dey vou'd make me play! I fall lose all my *Fish!*

IRELAND.

Arrah Honey! *I ask leave!* do you give me, by J——s I'll be after playing alone, if you force me to play with you.

SCOTLAND.

I *itch* to play but I ha' got no *King*.

I never have Luck when *that Curse of Scotland* is in my hand, I have made some Errors in the first *Deal* of this *Pool*, suppose we buy a new *Pack?* Ay! this will do, here's not a *Knave* among them.

KING of PRUSSIA.

Am I obliged? Oh! I pass.

EMPRESS of RUSSIA.

I have only a *Queen in my Hand*, so I will *pass too*, if nobody chooses to *take my Cards*; I'll play any Gentleman at *Put*, or you Mynheer at *Dutch Rubbers*.

EMPEROR of GERMANY.

Some advise me to play—others to let it alone—what shall I do! I will e'en stand by till I see some *to cut in*, but I will play first with the Pope a Game at Cribbage, and try if I can't *Lurch him*.

POPE.

Ponto falls.

Anecdote of Lord Chief Justice Holt.

WHEN King James asked him to vote for the repeal of the test, he answered, he could not do it in honour or conscience. The King said he knew he was a man of honour, but the rest of his life did not look like a man that had great regard for conscience (for he was, indeed, abandoned to luxury and vice); he boldly replied, he had his faults, but they were such, that other people, who talked more of conscience, were guilty of the like.

Anecdote of a Dog, recorded by Dr. Beattie.

AS a gentleman was walking across the Dee, when it was frozen, the ice gave way in the middle of the river, and down he sunk, but kept him self from being carryed away in the current, by grasping his gun, which had fallen athwart the opening. A dog who attended him, after many fruitless attempts to rescue his master, ran to a neighbouring village, and took hold of the coat of the first person he met: the man was alarmed, and would have disengaged him-self; but the dog regarded him with a look so kind and so significant, and endeavoured to pull him along with so gentle a violence, that he began to think there might be something extraordinary in the case, and suffered himself to be conducted by the animal, who brought him to his master in time to save his life.

PARIS, September 26.

THE Count de Vergennes, we are assured, has officially communicated, in the King's name, to the Ambassadors of the States General, that his Majesty is ready to restore to the Republic all the possessions which his forces have re-conquered from the English, or are guarded by them, without requiring any indemnity or compensation whatsoever; his Majesty at the same time desires their High Mightinesses to give necessary orders for receiving from his officers the restitution of all those possessions.

LONDON, August 14.

By letters from Cork, dated August 12, we are informed, from good authority, that about six o'clock in the evening of Sunday last, the American schooner Nancy, of Bath, in North-Carolina, John Gladin, commander (under seizure in the port of Castlehaven, on pretence of a small part of her cargo of tobacco being in packages under 500lb. weight) cut her cables, landed two revenue officers who were on board, hoisted her colours, fired a gun to leeward, gave three cheers, sailed out of the harbour, and got clear out to sea (it is said) to the great surprize of the Captain and one of the crew, who were on shore. The Captain, immediately on the vessel's clearing the harbour, turned about to the surrounding multitude, and said—"on his word, she sailed very pretty, and very fast before the wind." The above vessel was moored alongside the Waller revenue cutter, of 16 guns. This piece of seamanship was performed near the close of the evening, and while the trial was pending before the sub-commissioners.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 28.

"I was yesterday evening entertained with a sight, which had drawn all Paris to the Champ de Mars, or Campus Martius, which lies in front of the military academy, founded by the late King, for the education of the young noblesse in military tacticks: A Monsieur Mongolfier, a paper manufacturer, at Nonais en Vivarez, of a mathematical turn of mind, conceived it possible to form a globe, which should rise in the air without the aid of wings, and bidding defiance to the laws of gravitation, soar beyond the reach of sight, and lose itself above the clouds. Another gentleman, member of one of the learned academies, happened to hit upon the same idea; but whether in consequence of a previous communication with Monsieur Mongolfier, or not, is not yet determined. However, he made a globe of taffety, twelve feet in the diameter, and plastered it all over with an elastic gum; the whole weighing 25 pounds. Two cannons were fired as a signal for the globe to be let off, when the inventor cutting a cord that held it, it immediately mounted into the air, and turning occasionally round its own axis, it was in about minute carried compleatly out of sight; and what has become of it no-one can tell. There is, however, a label on it, which contains the year, month and day when it was sent into the air, and a promise of a reward of 50 ecus, or 150 livres, to the person who shall find it. But there is reason to think that it will continue swimming in the air for a long time before it falls.

"It may appear surprizing that this globe should continue to mount, in spite of the attraction which draws bodies to the earth; but extraordinary as it may appear, it is perfectly natural. The globe was made hollow, and then filled with inflamable air, or æther; and as it is the nature of flame to ascend, so the globe, by means of the fiery particles it contains, will continue to ascend, or at least float, and resist the attraction of the earth, till the internal æther shall have evaporated; and the globe, in obedience to the laws of gravitation, must necessarily fall. It is wished here that it may fall on land, that it may be discovered how long it has sailed. Next week Mr. Mongolfieur intends to set up a globe 25 feet in the diameter. To what account this discovery may turn cannot be ascertained; but much is expected from it here. There was an amazing concourse of people attended; but none were admitted within the lines of the Champ de Mars, who had not a ticket, for which a livre was paid. There were about 4000 within the inclosure; but round about, there were at least ten times the number."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

Monday at noon his Excellency General Washington, arrived here from New-York. His Excellency was met at Frankfort by his Excellency the President of this State, the honorable the Financier, Generals St. Clair and Hand, the Philadelphia troop of horse, and a number of the citizens, who had the pleasure of accompanying the General into the city. His arrival was announced by a discharge of cannon, the bells were rang, and the people testified their satisfaction at once more seeing their illustrious Chief, by repeated acclamations.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Sept. 4.

"You may inform all those who have had bills of the navy drawn from America, that measures have been taken, and funds provided for the punctual payment of all such bills as have not been registered with the consent of the bearer. Two gentlemen, whose names I do not recollect, lately arrived in this city, found the treasurers ready to discharge immediately a sum of about half a million, for amount of such bills, which they had in their hands. These gentlemen were formerly contractors for the French army in America, and had also purchased many bills at a great discount; the whole amount will be paid to them in a very short time."

Dec. 13. A number of citizens in the western country have petitioned the Legislature of Virginia to relinquish all claims to territory westward of the Alleghany mountains, and to erect a new state in that district.

The ship Three Crowns, Capt. Hallinguist, from Bristol, run a shore in the night of the 27th ult. about four miles east of Little Egg-Harbour, during a violent storm from the east south-east. The vessel soon went to pieces; and, by the severity of the weather and difficulty of getting ashore from the wreck, the chief mate, ten seamen and a woman, perished; the captain, supercargo, and ten seamen, were saved, after suffering almost every hardship incident to such a wretched situation.

NEW-YORK, December 6.

Saturday evening, about the hours of nine and eleven, and at two o'clock on Sunday morning, the inhabitants were alarmed by three successive shocks of an earthquake. How grateful ought this city to be, that it has escaped such dreadful calamities as were experienced, on the like occasion, in Sicily and China, where 100,000 of the human species were hurried into eternity, with all their imperfections on their heads.

The entire dissolution of the army, except one hundred men of the artillery, and four companies of infantry, we hear, will take place the 10th inst.

We are informed that their Excellencies the Commanders in Chief of the British fleets and armies in America, with the last division of the troops on board, have left Staten-Island, on their passage to England. Gen. Sir Guy Carleton, Dean Pointz, Esq: Pay-master-General, Brook Watson, Esq; Commissary General, William Smith, Esq; and a number of other gentlemen, were passengers in the Ceres frigate, commanded by Capt. Hawkins. In the Cyclops frigate, commanded by Captain Christian, were Hugh Wallace and James Jauncy, Esqrs. and many other gentlemen. The Assurance man of war, Capt. Swiney, with a great number of passengers, chiefly officers of the army, sailed for England some days before the above fleet. The ship Holderness, with the Commissariate Department, sailed likewise a few days before them for Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, where they are to act in the same line as they were accustomed to do in this city.

Dec. 31. A certain obnoxious printer, who not many months since, execrated the idea of a republican government, may look upon the attack that was made upon his house last Friday night, as a prelude to what he may expect.

Rivington, says the same correspondent, exhibits more fortitude than any of his coadjutors, bidding defience to rebels and their adherents, by continuing the publication of his disgustful paper, though at the peril of his property, being forbid by a very respectable body of the people of this city.

—Query. Will not be necessary that he should take a double portion of his delectable Rasbury Brandy to exhilarate his spirits, so that he may stand the shock of the Mohawks expected in town tomorrow.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.

Last Saturday afternoon, an unhappy dispute having arisen between one Curley and his wife, in Wing's Lane, they came to blows, when he recived an unlucky stroke from her with the helve of an ax, and expired a few hours after.—She is committed to goal for trial.

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of the townships of Waterbury, Bolton and Middlesex, that at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors, held on the 13th day of October, 1783, it was voted to raise a Tax of Thirty Shillings on each Proprietor's Right, for to divide said Lands into Lots. In consequence of said votes, the Proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of the said Tax to the subscriber, living in New-Millford, in the State of Connecticut; and also to pay some former Taxes which yet remain unpaid.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, Collector.

Bennington, January 14, 1784.

POWNAL LOTTERY.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience, that it has been a burden on the inhabitants of the town of Pownal to maintain and keep in repair a certain Piece of Way, known by the name of the DUG-WAY, in said town, the same being so situated as not to be done without great cost and charge.—Also, as the said Way is the best avenue into the State of Vermont, from different parts of the Continent, especially for such as inhabit the southern part of New-York State, and the western parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut: Therefore, it is of necessity for the good of the public, that the same should be made so that people might pass without danger, which at present is not the case.

Induced by these motives the General Assembly, in their sessions at Westminster, in October last, did grant the town of Pownal liberty of a PUBLIC LOTTERY, to raise the sum of One Hundred and Ten Pounds lawful money, to be laid out in building and erecting a Wharff, which may secure said Way so as to make it safe passing and repassing the same.

The said town of Pownal readily accepting said grant, have appointed Thomas Jewett, Esq; and Capt. Josiah Wright, of said Pownal, Directors or Managers of said Lottery, who offer the following Scheme to the public, hoping the same will meet with general approbation.

SCHEME.

1200 Tickets at one Dollar each, is 1200 Dollars,
For building and wharfing said Way, 367 Dollars.

1 Prize of	60 Dollars is	60 Dollars.
1	50	50
1	40	40
3	10	30
5	5	25
10	3	30
299	2	598
320		833

The Managers flatter themselves they will be able to begin Drawing in April next.

January 14, 1784.

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of the township of BRIDPORT, that at a Meeting of the Proprietors of said town-ship, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Elihu Smith, Esq; in Clarendon, on the 29th of April, 1783, voted a tax of Five Dollars on each right or share of land in said township, for laying out said township into severalty, and other incidental charges against said Propriety. In consequence of said vote the Proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of said tax to me at Bridport, or their land will be proceeded with according to law.

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, October 30, 1783.

THE Proprietors of the Township of ADDISON, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living in said Addison, a Proprietor's Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right in said Township, granted on the 22d of May last, for the purpose of paying for running out town-lines, laying out and making roads, bridges, &c. in said township; said Tax to be paid into the Treasury of said town by the 15th day of October next, or their lands will be advertised and sold to pay said tax and cost, as the law directs.

BEN. PAIN, Collector.

Addison, June 22, 1783.

WHEREAS at a Proprietor's Meeting of the Township of PITTSFORD, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, holden at the house of Mr. Ebenezer Hopkins, in said town, a Tax of Six Shillings, lawful money, was laid on each Proprietor's Right, to defray the expence of laying out a number of pine lots, taking a plan of the town, &c. This is to notify said Proprietors to pay said Tax to me the subscriber, to prevent the Sale of their Land as the Law directs.

EBENEZER LYMAN, Collector.

FOR SALE,

At the POST-OFFICE, in ALBANY,

EXCELLENT West-India Rum, at 6/9 per gallon, by the barrel.
Melasses, at 3/6 do.
An Assortment of NAILS, and
A large Quantity of DRY GOODS.

N. B. The Prices prefixed are to be understood New-York Currency.

From a late London Paper.

BY the death of an unhappy lunatic, who had been confined in a house near Chelsea ever since the year 1742, the largest property to be litigated in Europe, will shortly afford a glorious harvest to the robed gentry of Westminster-Hall. A correspondent has favoured us with the following particulars of this very extraordinary case: A Mrs. Smith, the wife of a barrister of that name, who lived in Gray's Inn about the year 1730, parted from her husband, with a separate maintenance of 200l. a year. She soon after put herself under the protection of the then Earl of Bradford, over whom she obtained a very extraordinary influence; and having been delivered of a son by him, who was baptized by the name of Harrison, she prevailed on his Lordship to make his will, whereby he devised the whole of his real estates to this son (by the name of John Harrison) and to his heirs for ever; but in case of his death before marriage, or after without issue, he gave the said estates, together with a very large personal estate, to the above Mrs. Smith, with power, by will, or otherwise, to bequeath or give the same, to such person or persons as she should think proper, notwithstanding her coverture or marriage.

Earl Bradford died without altering the above will.---Whereupon Mrs. Smith became possessed of a large sum of money, and Lord Bradford's executors received the rents of the real estate for the son, who then lived with Mrs. Smith. In some time after, a Mr. Small, a surgeon, became acquainted with Mrs. Smith, and obtained as great an influence over her, as she had formerly exercised over Earl Bradford; in short he had the sole receipt and management of her fortune, and never permitted any person to see or visit her, but such as he thought proper. However, as Mrs. Smith had often expressed her desire, that her son should take and assume the name of Newport, which was the family name of Earl Bradford, Mr. Small thought proper to indulge her in that respect; and for that purpose applied to Mr. Pultney (afterwards Earl of Bath) to obtain an act of parliament, to enable the son to change his name from Harrison to Newport. Upon this occasion Mr. Pultney was introduced to Mrs. Smith, and the Act of Parliament passed. Shortly after this unfortunate youth had assumed the name of Newport, he was seized with some disorder in his head, and was put under the care of Mr. Small; but his cure ended in the loss of his senses. The next year a commission of lunacy was issued against him, and he was pronounced a lunatic. Pending these transactions, Mrs. Smith made her will, whereby she bequeathed all her personal estate (above 100,000l.) to her friend Mr. Small, for his great care and trouble about herself and son. And in order to make some small recompence to Mr. Pultney, for the great trouble he had been at in obtaining the above act of parliament, she bequeathed to him, and his heirs for ever, the whole of Earl Bradford's estate, in case the son Mr. Newport, should die without issue.

Mr. Pultney was immediately appointed the guardian of the lunatic's fortune, whilst Sir Henry Bridgman and others were appointed the guardians and committee of his person. A maintenance was appointed by the Court of Chancery, and the remnant of the rents of the estates were ordered to be paid into the office of the Accountant-General, for the use of the lunatic, when he should recover his senses. To compleat this astonishing business, but one thing remained, and that was quickly performed: Mr. Pultney brought a bill into parliament, "to prevent the marriage of lunatics, and their issue from inheriting," which passed into a law; for which patriotic act he received the thanks and applause of the whole kingdom, who did not know that by this very act he had secured to himself and posterity a neat 2000l. a year.

In this state of the business Mrs. Smith died. Mr. Small seized his 100,000l. and the Earl of Bath took care to see the rents and profits of the real estates regularly paid into the Accountant-General's Office, where they have been accumulating for upwards of forty years, and with the interest and dividends now amount to above a million.

As Mr. Newport lately died a lunatic, and illegitimate, the Crown was supposed to be entitled to the whole of his personal estate, while the real estates descended to the representatives of the Earl of Bath, now Miss Pultney, which, with the other immense property which she inherits from her noble ancestor and her grandfather, render her, at this day, the richest heiress in Great-Britain, or perhaps in Europe.

But a question for litigation has lately started upon this ground: It now appears, that, although Mr. and Mrs. Smith separated by mutual consent, there never was any suit instituted for a divorce, nor any notice taken by Mr. Smith of her criminal intercourse with Earl Bradford; and that although it was publicly known, he not only continued to pay the seperate maintenance of 200l. a year, but that he also frequently saw and conversed with her; and that she was frequently with him at his chambers in Gray's Inn, alone, both before and after the birth of the son: it is contended for by the relations of Mr. Smith (who are his nephews and nieces) that the law will consider the son of Mrs. Smith as the son of Mr. Smith; that he was born in wedlock; and that the frequent access of the father and mother will be sufficient in law to substantiate his legitimacy; if so, that they, as next of kin to Mr. Newport, are entitled to the whole of his personal estate, The contest, therefore, will be to whom administration to him will be granted, whether to the Crown or to its nominee, or whether to the next a-kin to Mr. Smith who are all people of large fortune. But the heirs of the Earl of Bradford are for ever deprived of the inheritance of their noble ancestors.---

Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra. Juv.

FRANCIS PERRY,
TAYLOR, from Springfield,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the Public, that he proposes carrying on his Business, in its various Branches, in the south Part of the Shop occupied by Mr. Timothy Follet, Goldsmith, in Bennington; at which Place Attendance will be given, and the smallest Favour gratefully acknowledged.

Bennington, January 17, 1785.

For The VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to insert the following in your next.

TO the author of an advertisement published in the Vermont Gazette No. 32, of a notorious robbery, committed some time in October last, by an impolitic politically confederated banditti of bankrupts, sacrificing the confidence reposed in them, did by force and arms feloniously enter the houses of many good and respectable inhabitants of this and other States; and having broke open the desks of the said inhabitants, did from thence filtch, steal and convey all the notes, obligations and bonds, drawn for hard money, and payable previous to July, 1782:

Sland'rer; that thou and thine may know,
I love thee not; I tell thee so:
The reason here, I'll not disclose,
Though I could quickly, if I chose;
Pert, empty fool, I'll this allow,
And that's sufficient for thee now.

JUNIUS.

TO BE SOLD,

A RIGHT of LAND in Lincoln—A Right of Land lying on the Grand Isle—several Rights in Bridport and Shoreham—and two Lots of Land lying in Shoreham, containing one hundred acres each, which last will be sold extremely cheap for Cash.

WANTED,

A quantity of Connecticut State Securities For which payment will be made in cattle, &c.

LIKEWISE WANTED,

On landed or personal Security,

The Loan of a small Sum of Money for a few weeks.

For particulars enquire of
HASSWELL & RUSSELL.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Wheat,

A QUANTITY OF
EXCELLENT WINDSOR TOBACCO.

Enquire at the Printing-Office.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of WHITEING, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in Pittsford, legally warned and held on the 27th day of May, 1783; voted to raise a Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right; and at a Meeting of said Proprietors, held by adjournment at the place aforesaid, on the 22d day of October, 1783, voted to raise a Tax of Eighteen Shillings on each Proprietor's Right; the whole being to defray the charges of laying out said Township into Lots, and laying out Highways, and to cut out the same.—These are therefore to warn said Proprietors to pay the aforesaid Taxes immediately to me the Subscriber, living in Rutland, to prevent the Sale of their Lands, as the Law directs.

SAM: BEACH, P. C.

Rutland, Dec. 23, 1783.

AT an adjourned Proprietor's Meeting of the Township of LINCOLN, holden at the house of Col. Pearle, in Pawlet, voted to raise a Tax of One Pound Eight Shillings on each Proprietor's Right, for the purpose of defraying charges of surveying, laying out, &c This is to notify the Proprietors to pay the same immediately, to prevent the Sale of their Lands, as the Law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

January 17, 1784.

THE Subscriber has some time past lent a number of his Books to some of his friends, and has forgot to whom---among which is Huxam on Fevers, Shaw's Practice, 1st and 2d volumes, Tissot on Health, Chesselden's Anatomy, 3 vols. Spectator, 10th volume of Dr. Tillotson's Sermons. Those gentlemen who have them in custody are earnestly requested to return them to the Owner, or the Printers in Bennington, to oblige their humble servant,

JONAS FAY.

January 17, 1784.

This was at one stroke striking off from business a multitude of useful members of society, and throwing them upon the public for present supply.—The government could not help feeling the effects of this impolitic proceeding by a decrease of revenue;—for they both lost the duty payable upon the goods exported to America, and the import duties payable on goods were received from foreign countries, in return for what were sent them by the colonies; and however small all this may appear to some, it could not but amount to more than any thing that could possibly be raised by the unhappy restriction.

It is somewhat surprising that the wisdom of both the ministry and parliament should have at this time so far forsaken them as to prefer a law so absurd in its own nature, and ruinous in its consequences; which every one by paying the smallest attention to the subject, might have easily discerned to be a dangerous expedient, as well as an irrational project for raising money. It appears to have been a time of political infatuation, and that the ministry were bent both upon their own ruin and that of the nation. The present reign has been the most unfortunate, for unhappy measures of government, under a good constitution and a religious sovereign, of any since the reign of Charles the first. The ministry, as if all the possessions of the subjects in *America* had been totally at their disposal, proceeded a step still farther to make themselves ridiculous. Before they had enjoyed the profits and fruits of this obnoxious bill, they proceeded to ano her scheme pregnant with folly, oppression, and despotism. After having laid new restraints on the traffic of the colonies, stopt their sources of procuring specie, and rendered their paper money in a great measure useless, they proceeded to impose a new tax, unknown and unheard of on the other side of the *Atlantic*. A bill was brought into parliament, and passed both houses, for laying a duty upon stamps in all the *American* colonies. This law imposed no less than fifty-three different sorts of stamps and other duties upon the colonies and plantations in *America*, some of them extremely exorbitant and heavy, and none of them favourable to the interests of the colonies except one, which imposes ten pounds per sheet upon the licences of attornies, solicitors and counsellors: This would probably have been a check upon the progress of a profession, which when much encouraged, is rather the bane than the benefit of society. But many other articles were highly oppressive and burdensome to the subject*.

The transactions in the *British* parliament were not so secretly carried on but they reached America before they were ready to be put in execution. After this stamp bill was read in parliament the first time, before it was read a second time, a petition was offered to the commons by *Edward Montague* agent for the province of Virginia, praying to take their unhappy circumstances into consideration; and that their house of Burgesses might be continued in the rights and privileges they had so long enjoyed; and they might be heard by their council, against a bill that might be intended to charge a stamp or any other duties on the colony of Virginia. A petition was also offered to be presented by the governor and company of the colony of *Connecticut*, in *North-America*, praying that the colony might be indulged in the exercise of the power of laying all internal taxes on the said colony, and that the resolution of that house in the last session of parliament, might not be carried into execution, by a bill for imposing stamp duties on the colonies. *William Middleton, Esq; Daniel Hughes, Esq; Joseph Nitt, Esq;* also offered a petition in behalf of themselves, and the rest of the inhabitants, owners of property, in his Majesty's province of *South Carolina*, praying that the house would not approve of any bill that might be offered, charging stamp duties in the province of Carolina. A motion was made with respect to each of these petitions, that they should be brought in, but upon each of the questions respectively a negative was put. Upon a division it was carried by 245 against 49 that the petition should not be heard. The bill after going through all its stages and forms was at last passed and received the royal sanction.

It must be acknowledged to the honor of the British parliament, that the bill did not pass without opposition; the friends of liberty and of the constitution—the sincere lovers of the *Brunswick* family opposed it, in all its stages, and offered such arguments against it, as their opponents were not able to answer. The jurisdiction of parliament over the colonies, was combated with arguments which every sober person under no influence except truth must confess in their hearts to be forcible and conclusive. It was argued in behalf of the colonies, that those who first planted them were driven from their native country by violent persecution, and had left their mother country for conscience sake, at their own risk and expence; that being both persecuted and forsaken by her, all ties, except what are common to mankind, were dissolved between them. That as England had ceased to give them legal protection, they were absolved from all duty of obedience to her. That their charters only bound them to the common duty of subjects, to the sovereign as the supreme head of the empire, but did not oblige them to submit to the dictates of the legislature, in which they had no share.—That it was unreasonable that the people of Britain should pretend to exercise rights over their brethren in America, which they themselves declare to be oppressive and illegal at home, when claimed by others among them.

It was farther urged that it could not reasonably be imagined that when the people of Great-Britain contended with the crown, for the sake of their own rights, that they considered it might be lawful for the sovereign to usurp a power over others, which they denied could be lawfully exercised over themselves. And that however binding their charters might have been, yet as they had been deprived of them by an arbitrary exertion of government, which the people at home would not suffer, they ought to be still considered as entitled to them, and the benefits arising from them; that as their charters gave them full privilege to make their own laws, provided they did not make any contrary to the fundamental principles of the English constitution, and as they had not been charged with any such misdemeanors, they were undoubtedly entitled to their original chartered rights, of which the bill then in agitation, was a manifest perversion.

It was added that it was the birthright of Englishmen and their dependents, not to be taxed by any but their representatives; but that the colonies were so far from being represented in the parliament of Great-Britain, that the were not virtually represented, as the meanest inhabitants of the mother country were. That the people of Ireland were more virtually represented in the British parliament than it was possible for the colonies to be; that many Irish gentlemen and peers possessed estates in England, and Englishmen in Ireland, so that there were numbers of Irish noblemen and gentlemen in both houses of Parliament, and the parliament of Britain never claimed a right to tax the people of Ireland, in consequence of this virtual representation.

It was objected that the mother country had given great assistance to the colonies, expended great sums of money in protecting them, and that it was reasonable to tax them for the sake of being re-imbursed for that expence. To this it was answered, that *Britain* either assisted the colonies from principles of humanity, or with a view of being repaid; if from principles of humanity and brotherly affection, their liberty was too dear a price for such a favour; and provided they expected to be repaid, they ought first to settle accounts, and see how much the balance, was that was due to *Great Britain*.——That as the colonies had frequently assisted the mother country, and suffered great loss by giving *Britain* an exclusive trade, by which they were prevented from selling their goods to others at a much higher price than they could sell them to her, and were obliged to buy from her what they could have purchased much cheaper from others, it was presumed that upon a fair reckoning accounts would appear nearly even, and there would be little to pay. On the side of government it was urged, that the colonies had submitted to laws made by the mother country for their internal government, and that the *British* parliament had now a prescriptive right of legislation. It was answered, that this could no more be brought as a precedent against the colonies, than against England, which tamely submitted to the arbitrary dictates of King Henry, and the authority of the Star Chamber; the tyranny of many being as grievous as that of a single person. That if freedom was due to those who had sense enough to value it, and courage enough to expose themselves to every danger and fatigue to acquire it, the descendants of those who had suffered so much in the wilds of America, from dreadful enemies, were better entitled to it, than their brethren in *Great-Britain*.——But it was urged against the arguments drawn from their charters, that all the corporations in England might plead the privilege of their charters to be exempted from parliamentary taxation. But this of all other arguments was the most

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ABSTRACT of STAMP DUTIES.

(1) *All declarations, pleas, replications, rejoinders, demurrers, &c. in courts of law to pay 3d. per sheet.* (2) *Special bail and appearances in the said courts 2s.* (3) *Petitions, bills, answers, claims, pleas, replications, rejoinders, demurrers, &c. in courts of chancery, 1s 6d. per sheet* (4) *Copies of petitions, bills, &c in the said courts, 3d. per sheet.* (5) *Monitions, libels, answers, allegations, inventories, or renounciations in courts exercising ecclesiastical jurisdictions, 1s. per sheet.* (6) *Copies of wills, monitions &c in said courts 6d. per sheet.* (7) *Donations, presentations, collations, institutions, registers, entries, testimonials, certificates of degrees, 2l. per sheet.* (8) *Monitions, libels, claims, answers, allegations, informations, letters of request, executions, renounciations, inventories in the courts of admiralty, 1s. per sheet.* (9) *Copies of such, &c. 6d. per sheet.* (10) *Appeals, writs of error and of dower and quod damnum, certiorari, statute merchant, statute staple, attestations, certificates, exemplifications of records or proceedings in any courts except appeals, &c. from proceedings before a single justice, 10s per sheet.* (11) *Writs of covenant or of entry, attachment, &c. in any of the said courts. 8s per sheet.* (12) *Judgments, decrees, sentences, dismissions, records of nisi prius, or postea in any of the courts, 4s. per sheet.* (13) *Affidavits, common bail for appearance interrogatory depositions, rules orders, warrants of courts, dedimus potestatum, capias, subpœnas, summonses, compulsory citations, commissions, recognisances, 1s per sheet.* (14) *Licences, appointments, admissions of councellors, solicitors, &c. to practice in any court, 10l. per sheet.* (15) *Bills of lading, cockets, clearances, 4d. per sheet.* (16) *Letters of mart, commissions for private ships of war, 20s. per sheet.* (17) *Grants, appointments, admissions to public beneficial offices, &c. of 20l per annum value or upwards (army, navy, judges, and justices of the peace excepted) 10s per sheet.* (18) *Grant of liberties, privileges or franchises, under the seal of any of the colonies, or sign manual of any governor, &c. or any exemplifications thereof 6l per sheet.* (19) *Licences for retailing spirituous liquors, 20s. per sheet.* (20) *Licences for retailing wine only 4l. per sheet.* (21) *Licences for retailing wine, where a licence has been granted for retailing spirituous liquors, 3l. per sheet.* (22) *Probates of wills letters of administration or guardianship, &c. on the continent, and the Bermuda and Bahama islands. 5s. per sheet.* (23) *Probates, letters of administration or guardianship, in other parts of America, 10s per sheet* (24) *Bonds for any sum not exceeding 10l on the continent, and islands of Bermuda and Bahama, 6d per sheet.* (25) *Bonds for any sum above 10l. and not exceeding 20l within the said places, 1s per sheet.* (26) *Bonds for any sum above 20l and not exceeding 40l. within the same places 1s. 6d. per sheet.* (27) *Warrants for surveying or setting out any lands not exceeding 100 acres, 6d. per sheet* (28) *Warrants for surveying and setting out any land above 100 acres and not exceeding 200, 1s. per sheet* (29) *Warrants for surveying or setting out any lands above 200 acres and not exceeding 300, 1s. 6d. per sheet.* (30) *Original grants, or deeds, mesne conveyances, &c. of lands not exceeding 100 acres, upon the continent or islands of Bermuda and Bahama, 1s 6d. per sheet.* (31) *Original grants, &c. of lands above 100 acres, and not exceeding 200 in the said places 2s. per sheet.* (32) *Original grants, &c. of land above 200 acres, and not exceeding 300 in the said places 2s. 6d per sheet.* (33) *Original grants, &c. of lands not exceeding 100 acres, within all other parts of America, 3s. per sheet* (34) *Original grants, &c. of lands above 100 acres, and not exceeding 300 acres, 4s. per sheet.* (35) *Grants, appointments, or admissions to any public beneficial office, not before charged, above 20l. per annum value, or exemplifications thereof (army navy, and justices of the peace excepted) upon the continent, or Bermuda and Bahama islands, 4l. per sheet* (36) *Grants or admission to such officers in any other part of America, 6d. per sheet.* (37) *Indentures, leases, conveyances, contracts, stipulations,——of sale, charter-parties, protests, articles of apprenticeship or covenants, except for the hiring of servants, and other matters before charged, 2s. 6d. per sheet.* (38) *Warrants for auditing public accounts, beneficial warrants, orders, grants, certificates, under the public seal or sign manual of the governors, &c. not before charged (passports, surrenders of office, policies of assurance, warrants for the navy or army, or grants of offices under 20l. per annum value excepted) 5s. per sheet.* (39) *Notarial acts, bonds, deeds, letters of attorney, procuration, mortgage, release, or obligatory instrument, not charged before 2s. 3d. per sheet.* (40) *Register, entries, or enrolments of grants, deeds, &c. before charged, 3d. per sheet.* (41) *Registers, entries, or enrolments of grants, deeds, &c. not before charged 2s. per sheet.* (42) *Duties payable on cards and dice, viz. on cards 1s. per pack, dice 10s. per pair.* (43) *Duties on pamphlets, newspapers, viz. pamphlets, half a sheet or less, one half-penny on every printed copy: being larger than one sheet, and not exceeding a whole sheet, 1d for every copy; being larger than one sheet and not exceeding 6 in octavo, or under, or not exceeding 12 sheets in quarto, or 20 sheets in folio, 1s. per sheet for one printed copy; for every advertisement in any gazette or other paper 2s. for every almanack, &c to serve for one year 4d. for every almanack to serve for several years, duties to the same amount respectively for each year; on instruments, proceedings, &c. aforesaid, engrossed, written, or printed, in any other than the English language, double the amount of the respective duties before charged thereon;—On clerks fees, or apprentices not exceeding 50l. a duty of 6d for every 20s. so paid, and 1s. on every 20s. exceeding 50l. The penalties in case of non-observance of this act, are heavy and grievous like the act itself. All persons who should sign, write, or sell any thing that was liable to be stamped, before being stamped, was to be fined 10l and no instrument could be admitted in evidence, in any cause unless stamped. It was made death to counterfeit a stamp. Enrolling any deed unstampt, the fine 20l. Counsellors or others, neglecting to file or record in due time, any matter for which duty is payable, the forfeit 50l.*

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE

OR

FREEMANS DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) SATURDAY January 24, 1784. (No. 34.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of the townships of Waterbury, Bolton and Middlesex, that at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors, held on the 13th day of October, 1783, it was voted to raise a Tax of Thirty Shillings on each Proprietor's Right, for to divide said Lands into Lots. In consequence of said votes, the Proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of the said Tax to the subscriber, living in New Milford, in the State of Connecticut; and also to pay some former Taxes which yet remain unpaid.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, Collector.

Bennington, January 14, 1784.

FOR SALE,

At the POST-OFFICE, in ALBANY,

EXCELLENT West-India Rum, at 6/9 per gallon, by the barrel.

Molasses, at 3/6 do.

An Assortment of NAILS, and

A large Quantity of DRY GOODS.

N. B. The Prices prefixed are to be understood New-York Currency.

WHEREAS at a Proprietor's Meeting of the Township of PITTSFORD, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, holden at the house of Mr. Ebenezer Hopkins, in said town, a Tax of Six Shillings, lawful money, was laid on each Proprietor's Right, to defray the expence of laying out a number of pine lots, taking a plan of the town, &c. This is to notify said Proprietors to pay said Tax to me the subscriber, to prevent the Sale of their Land as the Law directs.

EBENEZER LYMAN, Collector.

January 14, 1784.

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of the township of BRIDPORT, that at a Meeting of the Proprietors of said town-ship, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Mibu Smith, Esq; in Clarendon, on the 29th of April, 1783, voted a tax of Five Dollars on each right or share of land in said township, for laying out said township into severalty, and other incidental charges against said Propriety. In consequence of said vote the Proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of said tax to me at Bridport, or their land will be proceeded with according to law.

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, October 30, 1783.

AT an adjourned Proprietor's Meeting of the Township of LINCOLN, holden at the house of Col. Pearle, in Pawlet, voted to raise a Tax of One Pound Eight Shillings on each Proprietor's Right, for the purpose of defraying charges of surveying, laying out, &c This is to notify the Proprietors to pay the same immediately, to prevent the Sale of their Lands, as the Law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

January 17, 1784.

FRANCIS PERRY,

TAYLOR, from Springfield,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the Public, that he proposes carrying on his Business, in its various Branches, in the south Part of the Shop occupied by Mr. Timothy Follet, Goldsmith, in Bennington; at which Place Attendance will be given, and the smallest Favour gratefully acknowledged.

Bennington, January 17, 1784.

THE Subscriber has some time past lent a number of his Books to some of his friends, and has forgot to whom—among which is Huxam on Fevers, Shaw's Practice, 1st and 2d volumes, Tissot on Health, Chesselden's Anatomy, 3 vols. Spectator, 10th volume of Dr. Tillotson's Sermons. Those gentlemen who have them in custody are earnestly requested to return them to the Owner, or the Printers in Bennington, to oblige their humble servant,

JONAS FAY.

January 17, 1784.

POWNAL LOTTERY.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience, that it has been a burden on the inhabitants of the town of Pownal to maintain and keep in repair a certain Piece of Way, known by the name of the DUG-WAY, in said town, the same being so situated as not to be done without great cost and charge.—Also, as the said Way is the best avenue into the State of Vermont, from different parts of the Continent, especially for such as inhabit the southern part of New-York State, and the western parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut: Therefore, it is of necessity for the good of the public, that the same should be made so that people might pass without danger, which at present is not the case.

Induced by these motives the General Assembly, in their sessions at Westminster, in October last, did grant the town of Pownal liberty of a PUBLIC LOTTERY, to raise the sum of One Hundred and Ten Pounds lawful money, to be laid out in building and erecting a Wharff, which may secure said Way so as to make it safe passing and repassing the same.

The said town of Pownal readily accepting said grant, have appointed Thomas Jewett, Esq; and Capt. Josiah Wright, of said Pownal, Directors or Managers of said Lottery, who offer the following Scheme to the public, hoping the same will meet with general approbation.

SCHEME.

1200 Tickets at one Dollar each, is 1200 Dollars,
For building and wharffing said Way, 367 Dollars.

1 Prize of	60 Dollars is	60 Dollars,
1	50	50
1	40	40
3	10	30
5	5	25
10	3	30
299	2	598
320		833

The Managers flatter themselves they will be able to begin Drawing in April next.

January 14, 1784.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of WHITEING, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq; in Pittsford, legally warned and held on the 27th day of May, 1783, voted to raise a Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right; and at a Meeting of said Proprietors, held by adjournment at the place aforesaid, on the 22d day of October, 1783, voted to raise a Tax of Eighteen Shillings on each Proprietor's Right; the whole being to defray the charges of laying out said Township into Lots, and laying out Highways, and to cut out the same.—These are therefore to warn said Proprietors to pay the aforesaid Taxes immediately to me the Subscriber, living in Rutland, to prevent the Sale of their Lands, as the Law directs.

SAM BEACH, P. C.

Rutland, Dec. 23, 1783.

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

To the INHABITANTS of VERMONT,

A QUIETING ACT, proposed to be passed by the Legislature at their next session, is much the topic of conversation.—The design is to establish a property to those who have been in possession of lands a certain period, whether they derive their title from any former grant or not; or, in other words, to establish a title under certain restrictions, by occupancy.—This is censured by some, and applauded by others, and perhaps by both without entering into the merits of the cause.—My design is to examine the justice of such a measure on the principles of the Constitution, of law and reason.—I omit policy, because I have no idea of policy without justice. If the measure appears just every one ought to acquiesce, if unjust it ought to be given up.—I do not apprehend that the justice or injustice of such a measure is so self-evident as many, who are perhaps under the influence of a powerful interest, would persuade us.

In order to a candid discussion of this subject, it will be necessary to examine into the origin of permanent landed property—the nature of our tenures, and the operation of the charters and grants of land that have heretofore been made, by the laws under which they derived—how they are affected by Constitution, and the laws that have been enacted and adopted under it.—Permanent, exclusive landed property has its origin in laws and government.—In a state of nature all are tenants in common. The first occupant is the rightful owner, while he continues in the actual occupation, because no one can prevail against him by a preference of right; and since he injures no one by his possession, and cannot be removed without a violation of his personal rights and acquirements, natural justice will protect him in the quiet enjoyment. But the instant he relinquishes his possession, the next occupant becomes in like manner the rightful owner.

The great, if not the only inducement, to the formation of societies, was as well to establish and perpetuate exclusive property, as to secure personal rights, and to prevent those endless disputes which must ever attend that state, where occupancy is the only title. It is therefore the business of laws and government to protect *the right of personal liberty, personal security, and the right of private property.*—The mode of acquiring and transfering property is accurately determined in every well regulated society; and the enjoyment of it guaranteed, by the very constitution of the society, to those who have acquired property according to the mode prescribed; or in other words, a legal property, with this condition, that they enjoy it under such rules and regulations as the society find necessary for the good of the whole.

In most states the right of real property is held of the head of the society, and consequently is ultimately derived from that source. The derivation of real property in this State was mostly from the King of Great-Britain, while under his protection. We must therefore look, for the nature of our tenures as they generally stood, into the British laws. Our tenures by the grant are in fee simple; and every tenant is said to be seised in his domain as of fee; which imports that such property is holden of the gift of another by service; or it may be, subject only to the laws, and to revert in case of forfeiture to the ultimate proprietor, or Lord Paramount, who was formerly the King.

It is a maxim in law, *cujus est dare, ejus est disponere*—he who has a right to give, has a right to dispose—or in other words, to annex such conditions as shall best answer the intention of the grant.—Therefore grants are as various in their construction and operation, as the designs of the grantors. Some grants vest an absolute property in the grantee, subject only to the laws of the land.—In some the property vests on the happening of a contingency, or performance of a condition—others vest the property immediately in the grantee, subject, however to revert to the grantor on the non-performance of certain conditions annexed to the grant, which operate to defeat the estate, if not performed by the grantee.—Of the latter kind are the grants and charters made under the government of New-Hampshire. Those grants universally vested the fee in the grantees. They were, however to be void, or as the charters express it, the rights or shares were severally to be forfeited,

and revert to the King, his heirs and successors, on the non-performance of certain conditions, particularly the condition of settlement within five years from the date of their respective charters. These conditions were performed in hardly a single instance. Now if these grants were *ipso facto*, void on a non-performance of conditions, or have since been legally avoided by the King, his heirs or successors, and have not been confirmed to the grantees by any subsequent authority: then have the grantees no right by virtue of their grants. Occupancy is the only title at present to lands within the state, except to such land as have been re-granted by New-York, or granted by this government since the revolution. In which case the legislature would have a good right to dispose of such lands to the occupants, or any others, if it consisted with the best good of the state.

This point must be determined by the laws of Great-Britain, under which our grants were made; not that I suppose the laws of Great-Britain have at this day any inherent force to bind us in any case. They have no other binding force than what the legislative authority is pleased to give them. But we shall hence learn in what situation this government found the most of our landed property at the time of its rising into existence at the revolution.

It is a general principle of law, that an estate once vested and to revert on some contingency, or condition subsequent, does not *ipso facto* revert to the grantor, on the happening of the contingency or non-performance of the condition, so that he may be said to be in possession of the estate in effect as though it had never been granted---nevertheless he thereby acquires a right to the estate, but it is a right in law not vested. The grant was an act of notoriety, and can be defeated so as to revest the estate only by an act of equal notoriety---that is by an actual entry—for until the grantor make an actual entry, for the purpose of avoiding the grant, his right is considered in law, as an inchoate, or imperfect right—Entry being an act of equal notoriety, by avoiding the grant and actually revesting the estate compleats his right. This doctrine is confirmed by the maxim of law, that any man may wave his own right.

It is farther observable that conditions may be released both before and after they are broken—so that by a bare release of a condition on which the continuance of an estate to the grantee depended, the estate becomes absolute, as though the condition had been performed, and that without a new grant; nor does the grantee, in this case hold by virtue of the release of the condition, that not being a conveyance but by virtue of the original grant; for the grantee need not shew his release in support of his title, except against the grantor or his heirs; and in this case it is shewn by way of bar not to derive a title. Hence we see such grants are not in law absolutely void on a non-performance of conditions, but only avoidable.

I have here been speaking of grants made by a subject, between which and grants made by the King there is this difference in respect to their inavoidance—that where the subject is put to his entry to avoid his grant, the King shall be put to his inquest of office, that is a jury impanelled and sworn to enquire concerning the King's right to lands supposed to be forfeited by a non-performance of condition, which being found for the King is equal to an entry by the subject. This law was introduced, and held a sacred privilege of the subject, to guard against oppression from royal claims—Hence we see the policy of New-York, in refusing for the most part to regrant these lands until the New-Hampshire charters were given up to be cancelled.

Now it is notorious that neither the King nor any person under his authority, took any legal method to avoid such grants previous to the revolution; therefore at that period the estates granted by the respective charters remained vested in the several grantees and their assigns.

HONESTUS.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

Please to give the following a place in your Paper.

To JUNIUS,

The Poet who addresses himself in your last paper, to the author of an advertisement, published in paper No. 32, as follows,

"*Slanderer, that thou and thine may know,*
"*I love thee not, I tell thee so;*
"*The reason here, I'll not disclose,*
"*Though I could quickly, if I chose;*
"*Part empty feel, I'll this allow,*
"*And that's sufficient for thee now.*"

WHY JUNIUS, why dost thou not love the author of the advertisement referred to, and the abettors of so righteous a principle? Tell me, Junius, Why dost thou not love me?

"*The reason here I'll not disclose,*
"*Though I could quickly, if I chose;*

Is it not a fact Junius, that as guardian to the three orphans under my care, I let to you on interest 300l. Silver money, previous to July 1782---their property---their little all---their whole dependence from youth to manhood, and because I pressed you for payment when due did you not join that confederate set of men, as set forth in the advertisement, and filch the note from my desk, that you might take benefit of a certain act of law, which makes filching of this kind a virtue --a law, which in its nature is a praise to evil doers, and a terror to those who do well; and in consequence of my taking an active part in behalf of these orphans to bring you and others to justice, is it not for this reason that you do not love me?

"*Part empty feel I'll this allow,*
"*And that's sufficient for thee now.*"

Pshy! Junius, pshy! such an open declaration in support of injustice——To rob the widow and the fatherless——To hate those who rise up for their aid, will sting you to the heart, in that hour when you will try to wish you had lived honestly, hurt nobody, and rendered to every one their dues—Be honest Junius, and pay the contract you made with me in good faith—100l. of the money is due from the orphans upon a contract for their support since July 1782, and must be paid in hard money; now in case you pay the contract made with me in their behalf in maimed cattle and swine, as your confederates direct, you cheat them out of two thirds of their estate; for those animals appraised, as custom directs, will not fetch 100l. in cash; which leaves 200l. in your pocket---in the eye of conscience not your own

Believe me Junius the Constitution of the State, the great bulwark of our liberties, which wicked men cannot alter or abridge, condemns both you and your confederates——the honest labourer, who supports his lisping infants by the sweat of his brow, will detest you, and the curse of the widow and orphan will abide with you; therefore change your principles --bear testimony against your confederates, and receive the reward for each and every one of them.

CATO.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

BE kind enough to dedicate the under-written Acrostic to the *devisers* of the *six inimitable poetic phenomena*, which made their *awful* appearance in our world, on the *ever memorable* 17th. of January, 1784; and you will beyond a doubt merit the thanks of JU--NI--US.

JOVE's *keen* blaze electric, never cut so *cute* a flash!
U nparalleled thy *dog-star* beams poetic! *flap dash*--
N or Neptune's thundering billows roll a mile *so grand!*
I incomparable elf! thou writ'st with Pluto's *fire-brand!*
U ncurst with Venus! this wide world can't boast a *wit so bright,*
S o nervous in strain! in versification so *tight!*

LONDON, October 21.

By some letters which were received on Friday from Ireland, we learn, that instructions had been prepared which are to be delivered to the respective members of parliament by a deputation of the volunteers. These instructions require the members to vote for, and move the following objects, viz. a parliamentary reform,—an absentee tax—a repeal of the Stamp Act—an Irish court of Admiralty and Post Office—equal duties on English manufactures—and a six months money bill until these objects shall be obtained.

A letter from Barbadoes brings advice, that the African Prince, a French ship that had been slaving on the coast of Guinea, having got 120 slaves on board, they rose upon the crew and murdered them all but the captain and two of his men, who escaped in their boat and landed at Goree, where they found the garrison in a starving condition; that the few convicts that were sent out from England had been turned loose, having no provision to give them, that some women had perished for want. The French Captain and his two men got a passage on board a slave ship which brought them to Barbadoes.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated September 23.

"The American Agents are now engaging, by leave of the government, some manufacturers in the iron and cutlery branches, for a manufactory which is establishing in Boston in New England. This step of France letting her manufacturers emigrate, shews how much inclined our government are to humour the Americans in every thing."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, October 14.

"This morning arrived the Fairy sloop of War, Captain Thomas, and the Lark Revenue Lugger, Captain Plaine. They yesterday fell in with the famous pirate which uses this coast, the Dogger Bank, Capt. Shepard, of 24 guns, nine and twelve pounders, and eighty men, which they chased from Megavissey Bay, about five o'clock in the morning, and continued the chace till about nine, when the Lark coming along side of her an engagement ensued which lasted a considerable time, but the Dogger Bank being much disabled, particularly in her rigging, bore away, and left the Lark in such a state as not to be able to pursue her."

Extract of a letter from Derby, Sept. 21.

"A correspondent of veracity has given us the following particulars of the murder of another young woman in Staffordshire, (which is the second committed in that county within these three weeks) viz. On Friday or Saturday last, the father of a young girl who keeps a public house at a little distance from Stafford, sent her to that town for a licence, for which he gave her money in presence of some persons who were drinking in the house, one of whom was a Tinker, who presently followed the girl, and after most inhumanly murdering her, took from her pockets what money he could find: He then left the body, and returned to the house and company he had been drinking with, judging they would have no suspicion of his having committed the atrocious deed; but it so happened, that a gentleman coming that way on horseback, seeing the body lying on the ground, and a dog licking the wounds which were still fresh and bleeding, a thought instantly struck him, that in all probability the murder was done by the person who owned the dog; he determined therefore to observe the dog's motions, and soon had an opportunity of following the animal, who made to the public house his master was drinking at, and the gentleman entered the same immediately after, where perceiving the dog he instantly gave him a stroke with his whip, this roused the Tinker, who demanded the reason of his taking such liberties with his dog; saying if he did so again he would knock him down: The gentleman pretended not to credit his assertion, and therefore asked if he was sure the dog was his; this provoked the tinker who hastily answered in the affirmative: The gentleman thus satisfied walked off, but took the first opportunity of calling the landlord aside, and requested a constable might be sent for and the Tinker seized: This was done, and on the Tinker's being secured, a party set out to view the corpse of the deceased, when, to the astonishment of the landlord, it proved to be his own daughter, whom he had sent for a licence, as before mentioned. The Tinker was committed to Stafford gaol, to take his trial for this inhuman affair at the next assizes."

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua,) Oct. 24.

On Monday last arrived here in seventeen days from Philadelphia, the ship Antigua Packet, Capt. Carson. Her cargo consisting of various articles very much wanted, were not permitted to be landed, and she is gone to Leeward.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. C.) Nov. 15.

Yesterday arrived in this port a vessel from Jamaica, bound to Boston. About twelve days ago she fell in with a Spanish vessel in so much distress that her decks were under water: she took the people on board, consisting of the Captain, two supercargoes & twenty three seamen, and soon after the Spanish vessel went down. To the abominable disgrace of such a collection of cut throats, they soon after rose upon the Captain their preserver; and attempted to take his vessel from him, but he happily overcame them, and they were secured in the hold: However, on the interference of she supercargoes, who engaged for their peaceable behaviour, the Captain gave them their liberty---but when he made land, and had hoisted the boat out in readiness for a pilot, they all got in, cut away the painter and made for shore, warrants are now out to apprehend them."

Extract of a letter from a young lady in London.

"The English ladies seem now to bid defiance to the Parisian Belles and French fashions, for they have abolished powder, pomatum and large hoops; they now wear loose gowns, with black velvet or gold girdles, and collars exactly like those put on dogs, having some device or motto on them. The Dutchess of Devonshire is said to be the inventress of this fashion, and she wears on her collar this sportive inscription: "*Strayed from Devonshire house.*"

ANNAPOLIS, December 25.

The UNITED STATES in CONGCESS Assembled, December 23, 1783.

ACCORDING to order, his Excellency the Commander in Chief was admitted to a public audience, and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him, that the United States in Congress assembled were prepared to receive his communications; whereupon he arose and addressed Congress as follows:

Mr. President

THE great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I have now the honor of offering my sincere congratulations to Congress, and of presenting myself before them, to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, and pleased with the opportunity offered the United States, of becoming a respectable nation, I resign with satisfaction the appointment I accepted with diffidence---a diffidence in my abilities to accomplish so arduous a task, which however was superceded by a confidence in the rectitude of our

cause, the support of the supreme power of the Union, and the patronage of heaven.

The successful termination of the war, has verified the most sanguine expectations; and my gratitude for the interposition of Providence, and the assistance I have received from my countrymen, increases with every review of the momentour contest.

While I repeat my obligations to the army in general, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to acknowledge, in this place, the peculiar services and distinguished merits of the gentlemen who have been attached to my person during the war. It was impossible the choice of confidential officers to compose my family should be more fortunate. Permit me, Sir, to recommend, in particular, those who have continued in the service to the present moment, as worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of Congress.

I consider it as an indispensible duty to close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to his holy keeping.

Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission, and take my leave of all the employment of public life.

He then advanced and delivered to the President his commission, with a copy of his address, and having resumed his place, the President returned him the following answer:

S I R,

THE United States in Congress assembled receive, with emotions too affecting for utterance, the solemn resignation of the authorities under which you have led their troops with success through a perilous and doubtful war. Called upon by your country to defend its invaded rights, you accepted the sacred charge, before it had formed alliances, and whilst it was without funds or a government to support you. You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of the civil powers through all disasters and changes. You have, by the love and confidence of your fellow citizens, enabled them to display their martial genius, and transmit their fame to posterity. You have persevered, till these United States, aided by a magnanimous King and nation, have been enabled, under a just Providence, to close the war in freedom, safety and independence; on which happy event we sincerely join you in congratulations.

Having defended the standard of liberty in this new world; having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and to those who feel oppression, you retire from the great theatre of action, with the blessings of your fellow citizens---but the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command---it will continue to animate remotest ages.

We feel with you our obligations to the army in general, and will particularly charge ourselves with the interests of those confidential officers, who have attended your person to this affecting moment.

We join with you in the commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, beseeching him to dispose the hearts and minds of its citizens to improve the opportunity offered them, of becoming a happy and respectable nation. And for you we address to him our warmest prayers, that a life so beloved may be fostered with all his care; that your days may be as happy as they have been illustrious; and that he will finally give you that reward which this world cannot give.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

Here we must let fall the scene---few tragedies ever drew more tears from so many beautiful eyes, as were affected by the moving manner in which his Excellency took his final leave of Congress. After which he immediately set out for Mount Vernon, in Virginia, accompanied to South-River by his Excellency our Governor, with the warmest wishes of the city for his repose, health, and happiness. Long, long may he enjoy them.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

On Monday last his Excellency General Washington arrived here from New-York. His Excellency was met at Frankford by his Excellency the President of this State, the honorable Financier, Generals Sinclair and Hand, the Philadelphia troop of horse and a number of the citizens, who had the pleasure of accompanying him into the city. His arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon, the bells were rung, and the people testified their satisfaction at once more seeing their illustrious chief, by repeated acclamations.

NEW-YORK, December 31.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Sept. 24.

"On the 10th of November next, at the Royal Exchange here, there will be held, a general meeting of volunteer delegates from the different counties in this kingdom, which will be the greatest and most respectable convention perhaps that ever was seen in any country. It is imagined, that at least two thousand delegates will attend, whose resolutions, there can be no doubt, will be worthy the character of so august an assembly. Among them there will be some of the first orators and statesmen this or any other kingdom can produce. I shall send you their resolutions by the next packet, which will sail from Portsmouth on the 3d of December next. Their principal business is to make known to the Irish Parliament, and to the people at large, the great necessity there is of obtaining an Irish bill of rights---an Irish Parliamentary reform---an absentee tax, and a repeal of that abominable act and badge of slavery, the STAMP-ACT, with some others that I do not now recollect, but which you will see full in their proceedings, which I shall not neglect sending you."

West-Point, December 23, 1783.

GARRISON ORDERS.

The great object of the war being happily accomplished---His Excellency General Washington has directed that all the men in the respective regiments & corps, whose time of service expires previous to the 1st of January 1785 should be discharged and that the remainder of the infantry should be formed into one regiment.

He has nominated and appointed Col. Henry Jackson, Lieut. Col. Hull, and Major Gibbs, to be field officers of said regiment; and Major Bauman, to the command of the corps of artillery.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

THE complaint which people sometimes make, "that the News-Papers are less entertaining "than they were some months ago," has often led me to think, of the wonderful frame of our nature, which is much more delighted in reading of calamitous than of prosperous events. This proceeds not from malice, but from nature. It is experienced not merely by the envious, but by the benevolent, who would ardently have wished such calamities never to have befallen their fellow creatures. The war is now ended, and a happy peace has taken place. There are now few of those grand and striking events which agitate the passions, stretch the imagination, and swell the mind; of consequence a News-Paper is less entertaining, though it may be as really useful, and contribute as much or more to the promotion of knowledge and virtue. Happy times are barren, calamitous periods are only fruitful of interesting materials for histories and gazettes. Those are the poorest times to read of, which are the best to live in. One who reads the history of the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. feels every human passion moved by turns; but when he sets down to read a quiet and peaceful reign, he yawns over his page. Descriptions of prosperity touch faintly; a portrait of misfortune and distress moves powerfully. Let a gazette come out filled with the finest descriptions of the prosperous circumstances of some neighbouring State, such as general health, growing trade, plentiful harvests, internal peace and union, and prevailing virtue, it is read almost with indifference, and thrown by as a frigid paper. Let the next gazette give a contrast to this in the condition of some other State, and inform us, that a new distemper has broke out, and in a few days carried off a third of the people; that the crops have so generally failed, that there is not bread for a tenth of the inhabitants, and a dreadful famine already rages; that an earthquake has swallowed up the metropolis; that several towns have been overwhelmed by an inundation of the sea, which rose several feet higher than ever was known; that a furious hurricane had rushed thro' the country, swept down whole forests, and levelled to the ground every building in its course; that trade is annihilated, and government dissolved, and to compleat this complicated scene of distress, a civil war has burst forth, and the collected strength of the contending parties has been tried in bloody battle, fought with such equal and desperate obstinacy, that three quarters of both armies were left on the field, &c. This gazette would deeply engage the attention, be read over and over again, and pronounced a very valuable paper; and we should wait with anxiety, for a more particular account.

Scenes of uncommon distress call our attention, and move our passions more powerfully than scenes of joy. Let an assembly be collected to hear a concert of music performed by the most celebrated musicians, and in the midst of the entertainment, let it be whispered round, that such a tragedy had, that moment, been acted in a neighbouring house, as was lately acted by the infamous Beadle, the assembly would instantly abandon the charms of music to entertain themselves with this horrid and gloomy scene. As we are placed in a social connection, so it was the intention of the Creator, that we should contribute to the promotion of each others happiness, and the relief of each others misfortunes; for this reason we are so framed as to take some share both in the happiness and misery of our fellow creatures. It is more in our power to cause or to prevent the misery of others, than it is to promote their positive happiness, and therefore we are so framed, that our compassion for distress is more sensible and lively, than our sympathetic joy for the prosperity of others. The pleasure one conceives on hearing that his friend has had an estate fall to him, is in no measure equal to the pain of hearing that he has lost the estate which he had before. It would be unsafe that mankind should have it in their power to hurt each other, if there were no principle to restrain the abuse of it; and a power to relieve distress would be useless, if there were no principle to prompt the exertion of it. In order to our relieving distress, it is usually necessary we should be near to the sufferer, and therefore the author of nature has so framed us, that by a natural impulse, we run to scenes of misery, and visit the places of recent misfortune. It is from the same natural principle, that we read a history of calamities with more avidity, than one of prosperous times; and that a gazette in time of war is more entertaining than in time of peace. What we are apt to call a *dull News-Paper*, should remind us of our happiness in having fallen into peaceful times. But even in such times, a periodical paper well executed, may be highly useful. Our minds, now less employed about our own, and others misfortunes, are more at liberty to attend to the improvement of arts, the advancement of knowledge, and the culture of virtue, to which purposes such a paper will be very subservient, if the publisher receives proper aid and encouragement.

SPECULATOR.

BENNINGTON, January 24.

The inhabitants of the British West India islands, appear, by recent information, to be in great distress, occasioned by the impolitic act of the British Parliament prohibiting trade in American bottoms. The Assembly of Antigua addressed their Governor on the subject, praying a suspension of the act until they could lay their distressed case before his Majesty; the Governor returned a flat denial. The petition alluded to asserts, that no period of the war has been so grievous, or occasioned so much real distress as the present prohibition. The State of Connecticut, it is said, have resolved, That no British vessels be allowed to enter their ports from any place in the British dominions, to which American vessels are denied a FREE TRADE.

*** The Printers being under the necessity of making considerable payments shortly, once more earnestly request all persons indebted to them, in any way whatsoever, to make immediate payment. Those who intend to pay in produce for the second half year of their papers, are requested to favour them with it, otherwise they must expect to pay the cash.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. ELIJAH GALUSHA, late of Arlington, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment---and all those that have any Demands on said Estate, are requested to exhibit their Accounts to us the Subscribers, properly attested, for Settlement, who will attend on that Business on the first Tuesday of March next, at the Dwelling-House of BULAH GALUSHA, in said Arlington.

JACOB GALUSHA, Administrator.
BULAH GALUSHA, Administratrix.

Arlington, January 15, 1784.

THE Proprietors of the Township of ADDISON, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living in said Addison, a Proprietor's Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right in said Township, granted on the 22d of May last, for the purpose of paying for running out town-lines, laying out and making roads, bridges, &c. in said township; said Tax to be paid into the Treasury of said town by the 15th day of October next, or their lands will be advertised and sold to pay said tax and cost, as the law directs.

BEN. FAIN, Collector.

Addison, June 22, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A RIGHT of LAND in Lincoln---A Right of Land lying on the Grand Isle---several Rights in Bridport and Shoreham---and two Lots of Land lying in Shoreham, containing one hundred acres each, which last will be sold extremely cheap for Cash.

WANTED,

A quantity of Connecticut State Securities For which payment will be made in cattle, &c. For particulars enquire of

HASSWELL & RUSSELL.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Wheat,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT WINDSOR TOBACCO.

Enquire at the Printing-Office.

most frivolous and insignificant. The corporations in England send members to parliament, and are represented, and many of them received their charters for that very purpose; they therefore make their own laws, which makes the cases very unlike to one another.

There is one argument which the writer of the historical part of the Annual Register offers against the claim of the Americans, to be represented in the British parliament, which at first view has more force than several others, and it is founded upon their keeping of slaves. He imagines it would not be safe to trust men with making of laws, who had been accustomed to have an unlimitted right over the lives and liberties of others. This is undoubtedly true; but I am afraid that this will exclude a great number in England from being represented in the British parliament. If there is any truth at all in the stories of the slave trade, there are not a few in Britain that are concerned in it, to their disgrace; and whatever colonies continue in this practice, they will not long enjoy their liberty. But the colonists do not desire to be represented in the British parliament; they only want to have their own representatives at home, and to make laws to themselves, as we do in England. It would be unreasonable for them to expect to be represented in the parliament of England. But this is not any part of the controversy. The above writer seems to hint that Britain should claim a right to make laws to the Americans, because they are unfit to make laws to themselves, for want of feelings of humanity; and that this entitles Britain to an absolute right of empire over the colonies. If this argument were fairly analysed, it would be found to go a great length, and much farther than the writer seems to intend; for it supposes that all the colonies are alike in this respect, which is contrary to fact, and also that the parliament of England ought to have absolute empire over a people whom they encouraged in a trade that makes them subject to slavery. It is very manifest that if those whom he has consigned to the absolute empire of the British legislature were to come to England, they could not be denied a share in the government of this country, provided they had property to qualify them; and suppose they employed thousands in the slave trade, it would be no objection to their sitting in parliament.—But it is a point to be soberly considered, whether Great-Britain is not as guilty as Virginia in this particular; for among all the laws for regulating the trade of the colonies, the British parliament has not yet made a law against this most infamous traffic. It is no uncommon thing to see a British member of parliament have his Negro Slave following him, which plainly shews that this practice is not peculiar to America.—The first settlers who went to America, knew nothing of this business. It began in some other place where it does not disquality men from being represented.

The ministry at this time, whatever their intentions were, acted very impolitically:—They acted with a great degree of positiveness, yet wavered in pursuing their measures. They would neither give up their plans, nor would they pursue them with firmness:—Their whole designs were known over all America, before ever they were able to execute them. While our ministry and parliament were deliberating concerning the methods to pursue the stamp act, the leaders among the American colonies had time to paint it, in the most formidable point of light, to the lower ranks of people, and to kindle a flame in their tempers against it, that neither the art nor power of the King's ministers were afterwards able to quench.—Wherever the news of this impolitic and oppressive law reached, it spread discontent like a conflagration, and blazed from one colony to another. The tempers of all the colonies being alike affected, it was easy to stir up the same aversion in them all, against a law which was against their interest, and had much the appearance of oppression. One thing with which the ministry then, and since have deceived themselves, is, that they were persuaded that the aversion to this law was not universal. It was alledged that only a few of the colonies, and but some in each of them, were disposed to pursue opposition, or that like the people at home, they would raise a little clamour for a season, and then submit to the authority of the mother country, in the point of taxation. This was only surmise, without any real shadow of foundation, or so much as a partial understanding of the temper of the colonies, which ought to have been fully investigated before such a dangerous expedient had been tried. The managers at home appear to have been ignorant of the real state and disposition of the colonists, and seem to have judged of a people, not yet corrupted with luxury nor initiated in a system of dissipation, from the examples they had observed in the mother country, where corruption and venality is almost universal. In this they were greatly mistaken, and found by experience, that a people that still retained the spirit and temper of the last century, and were in many respects formed upon the principles of their ancestors, were not to be managed in the same manner as people rendered soft and effeminate, by importing the luxuries and vices of all nations under the sun. The ministry were unfortunate in the beginning of this scheme, and unsuccessful in the conclusion of it. The news of passing the stamp act came first to New-England, a colony the most tenacious of their liberty, and jealous to the last degree of every appearance of despotism. This colony considered itself as the offspring of progenitors, who had suffered both severely and unjustly at the hands of the mother country, and who had asserted their natural rights and privileges at the risque of their lives, and the expence of much blood. They had not forgot how their fathers had, for the sake of civil and religious liberty, fled to a wilderness, which they had now converted into a fruitful field, from an intolerable spiritual persecution, which could not be borne, and they were not disposed to surrender the fruits of their own labours and that of their ancestors to the children of those, that had banished their fathers from their native country. The first colonists succeeded in their undertakings without any expence or charge to the state, which was acknowledged by a vote of the house of commons as early as 1642; and it was not to be expected that their children were tamely to give up rights, that were both founded in nature, and the principles of common justice.

When the news of the stamp act having received the royal signature, reached New-England, the melancholy that had taken possession of their minds before, upon hearing that it was voted a proper measure to lay it upon them, broke out into fury and outrage. The ships in the harbours hung out their colours half mast high, in token of deep mourning; the bells were muffled; the act was printed with a death's head to it, in the place where it is customary to affix the new acts of parliament, and called publicly about the streets, by the name of the *Folly of England* and the ruin of America. Several essays were written, not only against the expediency, but against the justice of this law, in several news-papers; one in particular had the title of the *Constitutional Courant*, containing matters interesting to liberty, and no wise repugnant to loyalty, printed by Andrew Marvel, at the sign of the Bribe Refused, on Constitutional Hill, North-America. This had a more significant frontispiece than any of the rest: It had a snake cut in pieces with the initial letters of the names of the several colonies, from New-England to South-Carolina, inclusively, fixed to each piece, and above them JOIN or DIE. To these were added several characters, and sententious aphorisms, suited to the occasion, which were easily circulated, and as easily committed to memory; and being exceedingly expressive, they had all the force of a great many arguments.—Many of these papers were written with great acrimony, and threw forth severe reflections against the British ministry, and the leaders of these impolitic and arbitrary measures; and it must be granted by every judicious and candid person, that they had great provocation. There were two things exceedingly grievous in this act to the colonies. The first was, that the persons that acted under this law, had it in their power to bring an action, the cause of which had arisen at one extremity of North-America, to the other, at the distance of near two thousand miles, without the traders being entitled to recover damages, in case the judge should certify that there was any probable cause for the prosecution. The second was, the judge had an interest in giving a sentence in favour of the party suing for the penalties of the act, by being allowed, by way of commission, a very large share in these penalties. This was injustice that the greatest slaves could not easily endure, without murmuring; and it was not to be expected that a free people, who have the most strict ideas of liberty, would, without repining, submit to such flagrant oppression and tyranny. By the time the act reached the colonies, they were wrought up to the highest pitch of aversion against it, and treated it with the greatest contempt: In many places it was publicly burnt, together with the effigies of the chief promoters, thereof, who, provided they had been present, would have met with an abundant disgrace. On the other hand they praised and applauded, with eulogiums of the highest strain, the persons who had opposed this obnoxious bill. In several of their meetings they voted thanks to General Conway and Colonel Barre, two gentlemen who had used their influence to prevent this arbitrary statute, in the British house of commons. Their speeches against it, and their pictures were requested from England; the pictures to be hung up in their places of meeting, and the speeches to be inserted in the books designed to record their principal transactions.

The government was now much embarrassed how to have this new act put into execution; for when the tidings of this discontent in America arrived in England, there were but few masters of ships found, who were willing to take on board such an obnoxious and unpopular cargo; and it was soon discovered that this precaution was founded in prudence, and the principles of self-preservation. Such as were so adventurous as to carry any quantity of these tickets of taxation, to America, were made sadly to repent, when they arrived at their destined port; where, to save their vessels from fire, and themselves from an ignominious death, the most of these adventurers were obliged to deliver up their execrated cargoes, into the hands of the enraged populace, to be treated with as much ignominy as the act itself had been treated before!—Others were obliged to shelter themselves under such of the King's ships, as happened to be nearest to protect them. The glorious harvest that was now expected to be reaped by the English tax-gatherers, to be sent over to collect this revenue, was by this storm soon blasted, and those gentlemen who came from England with commissions to act as distributors of stamps, were made to repent severely by engaging in such an enterprize. Many of them were made to renounce, now and forever, in the most public manner, and upon oath, all manner of concern in them, and others cautiously returned to the places from whence they came: while some of a more froward disposition, persisting strenuously in putting the act in execution, were treated by the people as enemies of their country, who meant to enslave America for the sake of paltry emoluments of the court of Britain. Some of this character were severely handled; their houses were burnt and their effects plundered and destroyed; and such was the rage of the multitude against this unpopular and oppressive statute, that some who had been appointed without their consent or solicitation, to superintend the distribution of the stamped paper, by virtue of their bearing the office of governors, were treated in the same manner, and with the like severity. Mr. Hutchinson who was suspected, and not without reason, of misrepresenting the colonies in his letters to government, was severely used. The people obliged him to deliver up copies of his own letters which he had sent to England, and by this means made him evidence against himself. This was as illegal as the general warrant that was issued by a secretary of state against Mr. Wilkes, and it is not improbable that the colonies on this occasion formed their practice upon some modern British precedents, pretended to have been used through the law of necessity. Had the Americans at this time been in the same situation with the subjects of the mother country, and agreed by representation to the framing of this law, their present proceedings would have been *traiterous* and *rebellious*; but as all this was done without their consent, and contrary to the essential constitution of the empire, their conduct may be accounted rash and severe, but cannot be lawfully pronounced *treason* or *rebellion*.—People in this country who are partly self-interested, and lie also at a distance from the scene of action, are ready to censure the colonists more through partiality and attachment to some party, than from a principle of judgment and true discernment: Had they been in the same situation, they would have probably determined otherwise.

The colonists shewed that they were determined not to submit to the stamp act upon any account; for when ships which came from those colonies that had submitted to this law, brought stamps to the custom-houses, for the sake of their own vindication, they were seized and stuck up in taverns and coffee-houses in scorn, and afterwards committed to the flames with the usual ceremony. This was not merely the device and operation of a fickle mob of unthinking people: Persons of wisdom and character were concerned both in the plan and its operations, and frequently mingled with the populace to direct the execution of their main design. Some of the leading men in the opposition, not only countenanced the people in the outrages against this act, privately, but some of them gave an open defiance to the authority that imposed this act, by publicly advertising that those who are employed to enforce that law, might save themselves the trouble of applying to them, for they were resolved not to pay any duty, except what was laid on by their representatives. The provincial assemblies were of the same sentiments with the many individuals, in the opposition, which they at last shewed, by declining giving the governors any advice concerning their behaviour, in such a critical juncture of affairs: they knew that without their assistance and concurrence the governors could not proceed far, and were determined to give them no aid in executing a law which they considered as altogether unconstitutional. Some of the governors of the provinces, and the provincial assemblies were not very cordial in their affections to one another; they proceeded upon different principles, and were influenced by different ideas of interest. The governors who had formerly had their salaries paid by the provinces, were now paid by the crown, which gave them a bias towards the side of the ministry, which was not always consistent with the advantage of the colonies. While the governors were paid by the provinces, the colonists were often ready to reward their good services, with singular tokens of favour and esteem, which made the legislative part of the constitution, and that of the executive, keep up a good understanding with one another; but when their interests were separated, their affections soon became disunited, and frequently the governors disapproved what the assemblies were pleased to recommend. This in process of time created jarring between the houses of representatives and their governors, which had proceeded to an uncharitable length about the time of the stamp act,—

THE

VERMONT GAZETTE

OR

FREEMAN'S DEPOSITORY.

(Vol. I.) SATURDAY, January 31, 1784. (No. 35.)

BENNINGTON: Printed by HASWELL & RUSSELL.

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of the townships of Waterbury, Bolton and Middlesex, that at a legal Meeting of said Proprietors, held on the 13th day of October, 1783, it was voted to raise a Tax of Thirty Shillings on each Proprietor's Right, for to divide said Lands into Lots. In consequence of said votes, the Proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of the said Tax to the subscriber, living in New Millford, in the State of Connecticut; and also to pay some former Taxes which yet remain unpaid.

ISAAC HITCHCOCK, Collector.

Bennington, January 14, 1784.

FOR SALE,

At the Post-Office, in ALBANY,

EXCELLENT West-India Rum, at 6/9 per gallon, by the barrel.

Molasses, at 3/6 do

An Assortment of NAILS, and

A large Quantity of DRY GOODS.

N. B. The Prices prefixed are to be understood New-York Currency.

WHEREAS at a Proprietor's Meeting of the Township of PITTSFORD, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, holden at the house of Mr. Ebenezer Hopkins, in said town, a Tax of Six Shillings, lawful money, was laid on each Proprietor's Right, to defray the expence of laying out a number of pine lots, taking a plan of the town, &c. This is to notify said Proprietors to pay said Tax to me the subscriber, to prevent the Sale of their Land as the Law directs.

EBENEZER LYMAN, Collector.

January 14, 1784.

THIS is to Notify the Proprietors of the township of BRIDPORT, that at a Meeting of the Proprietors of said town-ship, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Elnu Smith, Esq; in Clarendon, on the 29th of April, 1783, voted a tax of Five Dollars on each right or share of land in said township, for laying out said township into severalty, and other incidental charges against said Propriety. In consequence of said vote the Proprietors are requested to make immediate payment of said tax to me at Bridport, or their land will be proceeded with according to law.

MARSHAL SMITH, Collector.

Bridport, October 30, 1783.

AT an adjourned Proprietor's Meeting of the Township of LINCOLN, holden at the house of Col. Peartly in Pawlet, voted to raise a Tax of One Pound Eight Shillings on each Proprietor's Right, for the purpose of defraying charges of surveying, laying out, &c. This is to notify the Proprietors to pay the same immediately, to prevent the Sale of their Lands, as the Law directs.

WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.

Bennington, January 17, 1784.

FRANCIS PERRY,

TAYLOR, from Springfield,

BEGS leave respectfully to inform the Public, that he proposes carrying on his Business, in its various Branches, in the south Part of the Shop occupied by Mr. Timothy Follet, Goldsmith, in Bennington; at which Place Attendance will be given, and the smallest Favour gratefully acknowledged.

Bennington, January 17, 1784.

THE Subscriber has some time past lent a number of his Books to some of his friends, and has forgot to whom--- among which is Huxam on Fevers, Shaw's Practice, 1st and 2d volumes, Tissot on Health, Cheselden's Anatomy, 3 vols. Spectator, 10th volume of Dr. Tillotson's Sermons. Those gentlemen who have them in custody are earnestly requested to return them to the Owner, or the Printers in Bennington, to oblige their humble servant,

JONAS FAY.

January 17, 1784.

POWNAL LOTTERY.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience, that it has been a burden on the inhabitants of the town of Pownal to maintain and keep in repair a certain Piece of Way, known by the name of the DUG-WAY, in said town, the same being so situated as not to be done without great cost and charge.—Also, as the said Way is the best avenue into the State of Vermont, from different parts of the Continent, especially for such as inhabit the southern part of New-York State, and the western parts of Massachusetts and Connecticut: Therefore, it is of necessity for the good of the public, that the same should be made so that people might pass without danger, which at present is not the case.

Induced by these motives the General Assembly, in their sessions at Westminster, in October last, did grant the town of Pownal liberty of a PUBLIC LOTTERY, to raise the sum of One Hundred and Ten Pounds lawful money, to be laid out in building and erecting a Wharff, which may secure said Way so as to make it safe passing and repassing the same.

The said town of Pownal readily accepting said grant, have appointed Thomas Jewett, Esq; and Capt. Josiah Wright, of said Pownal, Directors or Managers of said Lottery, who offer the following Scheme to the public, hoping the same will meet with general approbation.

SCHEME.

1200 Tickets at one Dollar each, is 1200 Dollars,
For building and wharfing said Way, 367 Dollars.
1 Prize of 60 Dollars is 60 Dollars.

1	50	50
1	40	40
3	10	30
5	5	25
10	3	30
299	2	598
320		833

The Managers flatter themselves they will be able to begin Drawing in April next.

January 14, 1784.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Township of WALLINGFORD, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, held at the house of Jonathan Fassett, Esq. in Pittsford, legally warned and held on the 27th day of May, 1783, voted to raise a Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right; and at a Meeting of said Proprietors, held by adjournment at the place aforesaid, on the 22d day of October, 1783, voted to raise a Tax of Eighteen Shillings on each Proprietor's Right; the whole being to defray the charges of laying out said Township into Lots, and laying out Highways, and to cut out the same.—These are therefore to warn said Proprietors to pay the aforesaid Taxes immediately to me the Subscriber, living in Rutland, to prevent the Sale of their Lands, as the Law directs.

SAM. BEACH, P. C.

Ruland, Dec. 23, 1783.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Copy of a letter from Mr. WILLIAM WYNNE RYLAND, *who was executed on Friday, the 29th ult. for forgery, to a gentleman of Liverpool, dated Call in Newgate, Sunday, the 24th of August.*

"*My dear friend,*

"BEFORE I quit my earthly habitation, forever, I said you should hear from me by letter And as that fate is inevitably fixed, and not a gleam of merciful hope remains, I have calmly set me down to execute my promise.

"Oh Frank! It is a dreadful situation, indeed to be under the sentence of death to a fixed period of time. Life, in that case, becomes a wearisome burden, and ancient philosophy almost rises above modern nature. I could wish for instant annihilation, only that cool reflection gives time for the principles of religion to operate against that most wicked of all crimes which madness once drove me to attempt*. Now I shall meet the last executive vengeance of the law with fortitude. My mind is properly armed for the engagement; and you shall find that in me a true sense of morality constitutes the only courage that can support a dying man.

"The opinion of the world is now a trifle almost below consideration. Praise or calumny, a good name or a bad, are synonymous indifferences to me, because they cannot, after Friday next, affect that part which is immortal. The soul, secured in its existence, must then look with superiority over all the terrestrial considerations, and bid defiance to envy, hatred and malice. Believe me, and I have now no reason to tell an untruth, I wish this hour was the hour of my everlasting translation. The bright beams of an hereafter shine in rays of glory round my imagination, and I long to leave this earthly night of doubt, for the open day of a glorious certainty above.

"Divorced from all sublunary ideas of happiness, and unfettered in my bosom, the sentiments of my heart flow pure and uncorrupted. You may believe them as genuine truths falling from the lips of a man who has but a few days to live. I wish you to cherish them in your recollection, and to inculcate them where you think they will ripen into serviceable fruit.

"The crime for which I suffer is as dangerous an offence to this country, as any within the catalogue of legal interdictions. It strikes at the vital part of commerce, and carries with it a poison most deadly to public credit. It is a crime unpardonable, and therefore I never sought mercy under the idea of court interest. I looked for royal favor through those circumstantials which indicated more the probability of innocence, than the certainty of guilt. Partiality to myself might have more warmly painted the argument in support of pardon, than the guardians of the law did in considering from outward appearances, without any inward feeling. I do not arraign the gracious benevolence that has so long dignified the humanity of the British Crown. No---their royalty receives constant lustre from the distribution of mercy, and there the tears of the sovereign have always accompanied the warrant of death. I do not arraign the seat of judgment which pronounced my sentence, because justice acted against me as it thought for the best. I do not arraign my jury, as I trust they possessed the purest principles of unbiassed men; and I have not aught to say against the witnesses---they, I am confident swore as they thought.

"The hasty tongue of scandal ever takes opportunity to pick out all that is bad in the character of men in my unfortunate circumstances. Cold pity in assistance, showers down her ejaculating sorrows for the sad catastrophe, and by lamenting the man, extends the propagation of his supposed guilt. These I have said, are matters of indifference to me as to myself:—but I have, and shall leave behind, those I love most dearly. They will feel every word that is said—each syllable respecting my name must be a dagger, or a balsam to their breasts. O! my friend do you therefore watch and guard my name from calumny, and shield my unfortunate relicts from the

* On Mr. Ryland's allowing the Sheriff's Officers enter his apartment, he attempted to cut his throat.

shame that must attend the mention of my fate. It is for them I am sensibly affected - and they only give me a pang at parting. Yes, thou beloved partner of my more happy days! yes, my children, the man is conquered by the husband, and subdued in the father! The Philosopher shrinks from the moral Stoic, and at the remembrance of thy name, nature bursts through her armour of religious heroism, and implifies what conjugal and parental feelings are!

"When I look forward to Friday evening, and to that state in which my immortal part may be, what a world of imaginary wonders rises to my view! What doubts, what uncertainties do I experience! and yet the very reasoning on the subject is a conviction of its rectitude. Why have I these thoughts? Why am I endowed with such sensation? and why do I ask these questions? Is there not something stronger than the breath of existence, than the mechanism of our bodies, to cause such thoughts? Man else is no more than a worm to which the instinct of nature gives apprehension for its own preservation. Yes, my confidence and belief soar to another world; and even without the assistance of that great aid, the Gospel, they tell me, as Shakespeare finely expresses, that "the divinity stirs within me, that heaven "itself points out an hereafter, and intimates eternity to man." Atheistical arguers may say, that man, in the hour of his departure from life, is frightened into the hope of an hereafter, but I am calmly, cooly, deliberately, and to an incontrovertible certainty of opinion, that even the most logical reasoner of the whole dangerous tribe is of my way of thinking; and when he considers the power by which he is enabled to argue on the causes and effects, the very arms he uses for defending his doctrine, are the weapons by which it is cut into annihilation.

"As the world encreases in years, so the children of men multiply in wickedness. Wealth creates ease, ease brings on luxury, luxury gives birth to extravagance, and extravagance is the parent of ruin. When the means are gone, methods are sought to recover them: and hence it is that guilt is not alone confined to inherent indigence, and birthright plebeianism. The great as often err as the little; but gold conceals many a crime that poverty discovers. I mention this as a remark that has struck me in reading the simple history of the world, and which may be of service if considered properly. Our clergymen neglect the discussion of natural infirmities, for the difficult task of attempting to explain the inexplicable texts of holy writ. By this means they lead men into doubts, fears and apprehensions, that often drive weak minds to enthusiastic madness. We had examples by the hundred, and what is still more alarming, they increase every day, under the very eye of the episcopal heads of the purest church that ever was yet established.

"Once more I recommend to your care and attention those I have left behind. May the blessings of Providence attend you through every stage of life, and may you never know a misfortune to give you any thing like that sensation which I now feel.

W. W. RYLAND.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

I UNDERSTAND there are a number of gentlemen who have compacted themselves, and have become noted to the public, through the channel of your paper, and otherwise, by the name of the Philosophical Society in Bennington. Such an undertaking is undoubtedly laudable, and even worthy of the favourable notice and patronage of the Legislature of the State; and may, in time, become respectable, as well in numbers, as in the several branches of useful knowledge and literature, provided it be instituted on just and liberal principles, and its constitution, or articles, are calculated to promote the good ends which a Society, taking upon themselves so considerable a name, should be supposed to have in view. But, as we live in a day peculiar to the old proverb, "Every thing "is not gold that glitens," and wherein, under the nominal, we are not always sure to meet the real value of things, I take it for granted that I have liberty to enquire, for my own satisfaction, as well as that of your readers in general, what the principles are, on which this Society is formed, and what is intended as the scope of their pursuits. As I am but an individual, and under the mark of a borrowed name, I shall not expect the condescension of the Society in this respect, as a body; but should accept the information as friendly, from any person who is sufficiently acquainted with the articles and orders of the Society to do it. This cannot disserve the interests of the Society, if the representation be just (if not it may be corrected) and the subject shall be found equal to the burthen of a friendly examination, which is all that is intended by

PHILOMATH.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to insert the following in your next Paper.

To the INHABITANTS of the COUNTY of BENNINGTON.

I FIND, on a strict enquiry, that more than one half of the county tax that is to be raised in this county is to pay the Court for sitting - I want to know what reason, right or justice there is that I and a number of other poor farmers, who owe nothing, and have less due, and who never had, nor ever expect to have any cause in that Court, should have to pay the cost of its sitting - I knew if it was a state matter, and they should try only traitorous persons, then I suppose that we ought to pay for such Courts in a state tax; but when the Court tries only civil matters between neighbours, for me to be obliged to attend two or three weeks in a year, as a juryman, and not get half enough to pay my expences, and then to pay the cost, I think is hard and unconstitutional. If the delinquents were obliged to pay all the cost of the Courts, I am sure it would stop a great many actions; for if a man had a dispute with his neighbour and the case was a little dubious, he would readily leave it to his neighbours to adjust the matter, and the delinquent would endeavour to raise sufficient to pay him, and prevent its going into the law.

It is my opinion that the inhabitants of the several towns in this county, and I suppose in the State, ought to hold a meeting and give instructions to their representatives to repeal that law, and make one that would be more equitable - and I wish that some gentleman of abilities would endeavour to shew in the next paper the necessity of such a proceeding, for I cannot give any plausible reason, being but a poor

FARMER.

At an adjourned meeting of the Proprietors of the township of Winhall, in the State of Vermont, holden at the dwelling house of Moses Taylor in Winhall, on the 29th day of January, among other things.

Voted, To raise Five Dollars on each proprietors right, to build a grist and saw mill in said town.

Voted, That this meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday the fifth day of May next, to meet at the dwelling house of Moses Taylor, in Winhall, and that the proprietor's clerk be directed to publish the same in the Bennington papers.

EPHRAIM WHITNEY, Proprietor's Clerk.

Winhall, January 29th, 1784.

STATE of VERMONT.

Arlington, January 12, 1784.

Whereas application had been made to me by more than a sixteenth part of the Proprietors of the township of GLASTENBURY, in said State, to warn a Meeting of the Proprietors of said Township: This is therefore to warn the Proprietors to meet at the house of Capt. Isaac Andrus, innholder, in Shaftsbury, on the first Monday in March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of transacting, when met, the following business, viz.

1st To choose a Moderator.

2d A Clerk.

3d To see whether the Proprietors will agree to lay out any part of said township, and also to grant lands for building a grist mill in said township; and to transact what other business shall be thought proper and necessary when met.

ELI PETTIBONE, Just. Pac.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. ELIJAH GALUSHA, late of Arlington, deceased, are requested to make immediate Payment — and all those that have any Demands on said Estate, are equested to exhibit their Accounts to us the Subscribers, properly attested, for Settlement, who will attend on that Business on the first Tuesday of March next, at the Dwelling-House of BULAH GALUSHA, in said Arlington.

JACOB GALUSHA, Administrator.

BULAH GALUSHA, Administratrix.

Arlington, January 15, 1784.

THE Proprietors of the Township of ADDISON, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, are hereby notified forthwith to pay to me the subscriber, living in said Addison, a Proprietor's Tax of Twelve Shillings on each Right in said Township, granted on the 22d of May last, for the purpose of paying for running out town-lines, laying out and making roads, bridges, &c. in said township; said Tax to be paid into the Treasury of said town by the 15th day of October next, or their lands will be advertised and sold to pay said tax and cost, as the law directs.

BEN. PAIN, Collector.

Addison, June 22, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A RIGHT of LAND in Lincoln — A Right of Land lying on the Grand Isle — several Rights in Bridport and Shoreham — and two Lots of Land lying in Shoreham, containing one hundred acres each, which last will be sold extremely cheap for Cash.

WANTED,

A quantity of Connecticut State Securities For which payment will be made in cattle, &c. For particulars enquire of

HASWELL & RUSSELL.

To be Sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for Wheat,

A QUANTITY OF

EXCELLENT WINDSOR TOBACCO.

Enquire at the Printing-Office.

LONDON, November 20.

YESTERDAY his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Francis Molyneaux Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction to inform you, that definitive treaties of peace have been concluded with the courts of France and Spain, and with the United States of America. Preliminary articles have been also ratified with the States General of the United Provinces. I have ordered these several treaties to be laid before you, and I am happy to add that all those powers agree with me in my sincere inclination to keep the calamities of war at a great distance.

"The objects which are to be brought under your deliberation will sufficiently explain my reasons for calling you together after so short a recess. Enquiries of the utmost importance have been long and diligently pursued, and the fruit of them will be expected. The situation of the East-India Company will require the utmost exertions of your wisdom, to maintain and improve the valuable advantages derived from our Indian possessions, and to promote and secure the happiness of the native inhabitants of those provinces.

"The season of peace will call upon you for an attention to every thing which can recruit the strength of the nation, after so long and so expensive a war.

"The security and increase of the revenue, in the manner least burthensome to my subjects, will be among your first objects. In many essential parts it has suffered; dangerous frauds have prevailed and alarming outrages have been committed. Exertions have not been wanting to repress this daring spirit, nor pains to enquire into its true causes. In any instances in which the powers of government may not be equal to its utmost care and vigilance, I have no doubt that the wisdom of my parliament will provide such remedies as may be found wanting for the accomplishment of purposes in which the material interests of this nation are so deeply concerned.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the estimates of the expences for the year to be laid before you. From those you will perceive the reduction which I have made in all the establishments, which appear to me to be brought as low as prudence will admit; and you will participate with me in the satisfaction which I feel in this step towards the relief of my subjects. At the end of a war some part of its weight must inevitably be borne for a time. I feel for the burthens of my people; but I rely on that fortitude which has hitherto supported this nation under many difficulties for their bearing those which the present exigencies require, and which are so necessary for the full support of the national credit.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In many respects our situation is new. Your Counsels will provide what is called for by that situation; and your wisdom will give permanence to what ever has been found beneficial by the experience of ages. In your deliberations you will preserve that temper and moderation which the importance of their objects demands, and will, I have no doubt, produce; and I am sure that you are unanimous in your desire to direct all those deliberations to the honor of my crown, the safety of my dominions, and the prosperity of my people."

A PRIVATE letter from Dublin informs us, that as two young Officers were drinking a glass in a tavern, a dispute arising relative to a young lady, whom one of them paid his addresses to, involved them in a quarrel, which by the interposition of a gentleman present, was at that time compromised; but the next morning one of them sent a challenge to the other, who instead of accepting it, returned the following answer:

"SIR,

"I reckon it my peculiar happiness that I can produce Officers and soldiers, who witnessed my behaviour in America during the late war, as evidence of my courage. You may endeavour, if you please, to propagate my refusing your challenge, and brand me with cowardise; but I am fully convinced that nobody will believe me guilty—and every body will see you are malicious. The cause in which we quarrelled was a trifle; the blood of a soldier should be reserved for nobler purposes—Love is blind—resentment mean, and taste capricious—and it ought to be considered, that *murder*, though palliated by a false shew of honor, is murder still, and calls for vengeance."——*An instance this of a nobleness of nature, that challenges unlimited admiration; and indeed, as every soldier is a servant of the public, he can be accounted nothing but a deserter who risks his life unnecessarily, which should be reserved to fight in the cause of liberty and his country.*

DUBLIN, June 16.

Last Monday, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as Mr. Dominic Mahon was coming to this city with cash to the amount of about 1000l. on account of his brother Mr. Patrick Mahon, of Gort, in the county of Galway, he was stopped by six foot pads, armed with pistols and swords, about six miles on this side of Kinnegan. Mr. Mahon had a servant with him, a Munster lad, who had 800l. in a portmanteau, and he had himself better than 200 guineas in his pocket. Two of the villians kept behind the servant's horse to hinder them from retreating, three went before Mr. Mahon's horse to prevent their advancing, whilst the sixth went up to him with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, and told him to deliver his money immediately, otherwise if he hesitated he would put him to instant death.

Mr. Mahon said he had no more money about him than was necessary for his expences to Dublin, but that he should get what was in the portmanteau, which amounted to above 2000l. He hoped that they might not be used ill; and as the servant was a Munster lad that could not speak English, if he would give him leave he would speak to him in Irish, to give up the contents of the portmanteau peaceably. The robber desired him to do so, and neither of them should be hurt. Mr. Mahon took this opportunity of speaking to his man in Munster Irish, to pretend to open the portmanteau, but to shoot the villain while he kept him in discourse, and then to defend themselves as well as they could against the other five, as each of them had fortunately a case of loaded pistols. The servant gave Mr. Mahon to understand that he would stick by him and follow his directions. He accordingly pretended to be opening the portmanteau, but as the villain was speaking to his master, knocked him senseless with the but end of his whip.--- The two behind ran up to his assistance, one of whom Mr. Mahon fired at, and shot off his nose, on which his companion made off, while he staggered to the side of the road with his handkerch ef to his face. The other three came now up with dreadful imprecations; two went to seize the portmanteau, while the third taking Mr. Mahon's horse by the bridle, presented a pistol to his breast, and desired him to deliver: Mr. Mahon told him he would, put one hand in his pocket, and got a pistol, and with the other seized the highwayman's, who immediately fired, and the ball went through the sleeves of Mahon's body and great coats, without doing him any injury. Mr. Mahon then drew his pistol and shot the fellow through the heart, on which his two companions made off without their booty, and Mr. Mahon and his man arrived safe in town the same night.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Oct. 24, 1783, from a gentleman of reputation and intelligence, who lately left this country—to his friend in this city.

"Mr. Jay is just arrived in London—I have not yet seen him, at Paris I had a long conversation with him and Doctor Franklin—they are both very much hurt at the violent measures the States in general have adopted respecting the loyalists; our national character is much lowered in the opinion of Europe, and nothing but a more generous conduct and a strong fœderal union with funds established for the payment of the interest of our debt will render us respectable.

The prevailing opinion here, is to exclude us from the carrying trade, and they certainly will do it, if they find America is not cemented by a strict union and able by that union to prohibit all British vessels their ports, or only to admit them on such terms as Congress shall direct."

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board his Britannic Majesty's ship La Sophie, the hon. Captain Cochran, Commander, to his friend in this city, dated January 5, 1784.

"The evening we sailed from York, we were overtaken by a heavy gale of wind, which (after parting one of our cables) we weathered out. At the same time I have to inform you (with a heart full of grief) of a most shocking affair that happened to some of Commodore Douglas's officers. The circumstances was as follows:——Some men having run away with the long-boat, the First Lieutenant of the ship, a marine officer, eleven Midshipmen, and one man were sent in pursuit of them; and they made for the shore; but unfortunately the snow storm soon began, which with the wind and sea being very severe, we apprehend they could not exist ten minutes after they landed. I went with our boat's crew, and found them all except three midshipmen and one man, lying close together dead. To endeavour to give you a description of my feelings on this occasion, would be idly labouring to do what is impossible. The day before yesterday I went down to Sandy Hook, and was a spectator to the most awful scence imaginable. Ten coffins put one upon the other. The ceremony was conducted with great solemnity and decency; every respect being paid to their memory in the military way. The scene was too moving, I must close it, for altho' I have a giddy head, I do assure you it was too affecting for my heart.

"Three of the above gentlemen (Midshipmen) and one private man, are not yet found."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, Jan. 3.

"Our last session of Assembly has laid three per cent. duty on all goods imported into this state, in British bottoms, and five shillings per ton on all British ships, whereas ourselves and our allies pay but one per cent duty, and two shillings per ton."

Last Tuesday a boat coming from Paules-Hook to this city got among the ice near the battery, which injured her so much that she sunk; but by the timely assistance of people from the shore, the passengers were all saved, though considerably injured by the frost.--A negro that was on board, was so affected with the cold that he expired soon after he got on shore.

SPRINGEFIELD, Jan. 20.

Notwithstanding it has been asserted in the public papers, that unanimity subsists in the territory of Vermont, between the adherents to the York and Vermont interests, the contest of late is renewed, and with such bitterness as will in all probability put an end to the quietude they have hitherto enjoyed; the government of Vermont having raised and imbodied a number of troops under the command of Gen. Wait, whose present rendezvous is said to be at Brattleborough --to oppose whom, a body of troops is said to be collected and collecting in Guilford with such appearances of determination as soon to render a serious action inevitable reports say that several shot have been exchanged between them by skirmishing parties, whereby one or two have been wounded: We wish to be able to give a more particular account.

BENNINGTON, Jan. 31.

Pownal, January 22d, 1784.

"Last evening I observed a comet in the southern hemisphere, near the tropic of Cancer, the tail about five degrees in length to appearance, the necleus appeared rather bright, and near the bigness of a star of the third magnitude; it set about seven o'clock, at night, as I conjecture, my situation being such I could not be certain. Whether the Comet is in its course to or recedeing from the sun, I have not yet had an opportunity to observe, but conjecture the former. The curious will doubtless have an opportunity of making their observations on this phænomenon.

I am, with the highest esteem, Gentlemen,
Your very humble servant, &c E. B.

The Philosophical Society in Bennington."

HENRY, M'CLALLEN & HENRY,

Have to dispose, at their store, in Court-Street, next Door north of the City-Hall, Albany:

A LARGE and universal Assortment of DRY GOODS, And LIQUORS,

Which they will dispose of remarkably cheap for Cash

These assemblies were not displeased to see men embarrassed in the execution of an office, which they considered as not discharged for the purpose of its first institution.—They therefore gave them very small assistance on this pressing occasion. They disavowed the riotous proceedings of the multitude, and went so far as to promise rewards for seizing the rioters who had plundered the house of one of their chief justices, who was obliged to appear on the seat of justice without the insignia of his office, and the badges of his authority. When some of these rioters were brought to their trial, the juries would not proceed so far as the friends of the stamp act were inclined they should. The writer of the Annual Register affirms that they could be brought to condemn them no further than decency required, and would not promise to strengthen the hands of government so far as to prevent commotions about the stamp act; nor did they account these commotions were objects of military restraint. When once a controversy is begun there are often errors on both sides, and there is no question but the colonists did several things that they ought not to have done*; but when the reasons and causes of their opposition to this law are considered, it must be allowed that the provocations were not small. It may be easy for persons who are biassed by interest and party attachments, to form a specious shew of reasoning to condemn the colonists, and vindicate the government of this country; but an impartial historian, with nothing but truth in his eye, will be obliged to draw his inferences from pure facts, and the natural reasons of them, without paying any regard to party or persuasions.

On this occasion, when the debates and quarrels of the parties ran very high, some persons from caution or some other principle, privately spiked up the cannon belonging to the forts and ship yards, lest any use should be made of them by either party; and though this might be construed an illegal interference with his Majesty's stores and arms, was a ready mean, to prevent bloodshed in case of a sudden rencounter, through the irritation of party spirit. What was determined in the provincial assemblies, with regard to the stamp act, was approved by several assemblies of the principal inhabitants of some places, who instructed their representatives not to agree in any measures for the protection of the stamp papers or stamp officers. They granted there had been some tumults and disorders on that account, but that these must be laid to the charge of those who wanted to urge unconstitutional laws upon them, contrary to their charters, and their rights as English subjects, who ought to enjoy the equal privileges of the empire in making their own laws and taxing themselves. They also cautioned their representatives against all unconstitutional drafts on the public treasury, for fear that the governors should endeavour to strengthen their hands by that means, without their consent. These were proceedings which, though at first view they may appear precipitate and too determined, argued yet a political foresight, which shewed they were not disposed to trifle.

The general assemblies proceeded still further. Instead of winking at the opposition of the people, they began to patronize it, and in express terms, affirmed that the British legislature had no right to tax them. This had been often asserted, and even proved by the strongest arguments, to be founded in reason and the British constitution. It was granted that they were subjects of the empire under one sovereign, or one executive power; but that they had as good a right to make their own laws as the subjects at home, and that none but themselves had a right to give away their property. They came at last to a resolution to petition the legislature of Britain against the stamp act, and pleaded their incapacity to pay any such tax as was now imposed upon them; but at the same time they asked the favour they did not acknowledge that they were dependent upon the parliament of Britain. This was considered as only asking a favour of equals, without making the submission the parliament required, which rendered their petition offensive to the majority of the legislature. From the manner of their proceedings, some wise men foresaw what would be the consequence of the mother country's asserting a right of legislation over the colonists; they opposed the stamp act because they considered it both unconstitutional in its nature, and detrimental to the real interest of the empire.

On this trying occasion the colonists were not wanting to themselves in any measure that might promote unanimity of designs and execution in the different colonies: They formed associations, and appointed committees, for the sake of a general correspondence in carrying on the common affairs of the whole body. From these committees deputies were appointed to meet in congress at New-York; and what shewed the unanimity of their sentiments in this general cause, and that they were all of one mind in, that when the deputies met at New-York, they were so well agreed that they had little more to do than to congratulate one another, and set their hands to one general declaration of their rights, and the grievances they laboured under, and to a petition expressing a sense of these grievances to the king, lords, and commons of Great-Britain. It was not long till the magistrates subordinate to the king began to join the legislative part. The justices of Westmoreland in Virginia, gave public notice under their hands, that they had resigned their office, and declined acting in that capacity; and they would not any longer be instrumental to the destruction of their country, which their oaths as justices of the peace now obliged them to, provided they continued in the discharge of their office. The gentlemen of the law also declared that they would lay down their offices rather than be obliged to practise upon stamp paper. This is an instance of patriotism rarely to be met with, and to which the mother country cannot afford a parallel. Those that are acquainted with the general character of the people of that profession in Great Britain, will be ready to conclude, that the lawyers in Virginia have had a very different education, or that they are not descendants of the natives of this country. How far they may have been in the right or in the wrong in this particular I will not pretend to say; it however argued a great degree of self-denial, to give up their business for the sake of the public interest. Before the first of November, when the act was to take place there was not a sheet of stamp paper to be had throughout the several colonies of New-England, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, or the two Carolinas, except a parcel at New-York, which the governor through fear was obliged to surrender to the corporation, upon condition that they would not destroy it like the rest. Thus, all business that could not be carried on without stamps, was put to a stand, except news-papers, which the printers, for fear of the populace were obliged to continue without stamps. But in Canada where stamps were made use of, the printers were in a worse situation. for few or none would buy a newspaper on account of its being stamped, and the whole lay upon their hands. The courts of justice were now shut up as well as the ports; and even in those colonies where stamps were used, the people of the first rank submitted to be called in the churches rather than take out licences for private marriages. This shews us how far the English ministry have deceived themselves and the public in representing, that where any colony had not totally joined with the rest in opposition to government, that they were all satisfied and unanimous. In those places where some leading people had rule, matters were for some time smoothed over, and kept in a temper, when at the same time the far greater part were wholly dissatisfied with the public measures.

The evil consequences of such a stagnation in business began to be felt severely, and would have cooled a moderate zeal for liberty, where distress was so manifest. The friends of government raised their hopes, that from feeling such inconveniencies the deluded multitude would return to a sense of their duty, and in a short time opposition would totally subside. Men who set no value upon liberty, are ready to imagine that all others view it in the same light, and that in general mankind mean no more by opposition to power, and by the name of liberty, than to worm themselves into preferment or places of profit and emolument: This may be the case with a few, or with some designing politicians; but when a whole country catches the flame, there is always more than the hope of court preferment in the case. Demagogues may on a particular occasion, mislead some unthinking people, but it requires more than is in the power of any human address, to lead a continent, unless they have some rational principle to proceed upon. It is a very common thing for both parties on each side of a question, to impute the worst designs to their antagonists, but wherever truth and wisdom are pursued, whatever names may be ascribed to the agents, time will determine both the nature of the cause, and the principles of the actors.

During this interruption of public business, some fruitful expedients were tried to evade the influence of this new law, and among others, the bark of a tree was discovered, which answered for a succedaneum instead of paper, and was sent to the printers at Boston for their approbation; and as it was neither paper, parchment, nor vellum, the discoverer wanted to know whether deeds written upon this bark might not be valid though they were not stamped.——In this case he was ready to serve with good writing bark all those whose consciences were bound by the late act of parliament. This invention was certainly ingenious, but the proposal was not altogether honest; for such as were free to use this vegetable paper without scruple of conscience, ought not to have laid a snare before the consciences of others.

While these transactions were going on, the assembly of South Carolina, whose lieutenant governor refused to transact business without stamps, addressed him to know through what channel the stamp act had been transmitted to him. His answer was, that he had it first from the attorney-general, and next from Mr. Boone, governor of the province. They said, as that was the case, he had not received it legally, nor were those true notifications of the act; as the governor when out of the province, and the attorney general when in it, could not, with regard to this communication, be considered in any other light than as private persons. They gave several instances of the province having suffered from the accidental detention of government information, sufficient to prove that certain forms were absolutely to be used in all matters of government, especially such as related to authenticating new laws of such immense consequence to that province. It is highly probable that they had received many laws through channels not more authentic than this now mentioned, but as this was more contrary to their inclination they were disposed to make the more objections to it.

But the colonists devised a better method to avoid the stamp act. The merchants throughout all those colonies entered into the most solemn engagements to each other, to order no more goods from Great-Britain, whatever should be the consequence, and to recal the orders they had already given, if not executed before the first of January 1776; and they resolved further, not even to dispose of any British goods sent them upon commission, that were not shipped before that day; or if they consented to any relaxation from these engagements, it was not to take place till the stamp act, sugar act and paper money acts were repealed. The people of Philadelphia also resolved by a large majority, that till such a repeal should happen, no cause should be put in suit for a demand for money owing by a resident in America to any one in England; nor any person in America, however indebted in England, make any remittance there. This resolution was adopted by the retailers who unanimously agreed not to buy any more English goods shipped contrary to those resolutions.—Ages to come will be amazed that seperate governments, and so many colonies distinct from each other should have united so speedily in one interest, notwithstanding the influence of government agents among them, who both opposed all their measures and endeavored to frustrate all their designs. Ideas of freedom, when people are not too much vitiated through the power of venality and dissipation, will produce marvellous effects in the behavior of a people.

This controversy between the mother country and the colonists was for a season of great service to Ireland. What goods the Americans could not possibly want they ordered from that country, in exchange for their hemp and flax seed, of which they sent yearly a great quantity. But in the mean time they pursued every rational method to free themselves from that dependance. A society of arts, manufactures and commerce, was instituted at New York in imitation of that of London, and markets were opened for the sale of home-made manufactures. It soon appeared that neither the natives nor those manufacturers which they had invited from Britain and other nations, were idle;—they gave good encouragement, and they found workmen in abundance. They made progress in the woolen and linen manufactures, in several species of coarser iron ware, malt, spirits, and paper hangings. These were shewn to the society and approved, and when brought to the market were greedily purchased: and to furnish materials for the woolen work, most of the inhabitants came to a resolution to eat no lamb; and to extend this design more universally, they determined not to deal with any butcher that should kill or expose any lamb for sale for a limited time. The spirit of industry prevailed to such a degree, and so far took place of idleness and profusion, that the most substantial people were among the first to set an example to their countrymen, by wearing home spun or old clothes, rather than make use of any British manufactures, of which they were wont to be made fond. Such were the efforts of all ranks, and such wise and prudent measures did they pursue, that many began to think what they formerly had imagined impossible was exceedingly probable, and that in a little time the colonies would be able to supply themselves with every necessary of life. Where ideas of freedom once prevail, the arts, sciences, and every other branch of profitable knowledge will attend them. Slavery enfeebles the mind, and renders the faculties thereof stupid, dull and inactive.—Men who know not the nature of freedom, may toil like beasts of burden, or chant like birds in a cage, at the pleasure of their masters; but they enjoy no rational pleasure, nor possess the enjoyment of creatures dignified with reason and divine understanding. It is something amazing that men who profess to be great and wise, should not take pleasure in seeing others as wise, great, and happy as themselves.

* *The plundering of Governor Hutchinson's house on the 16th of August, was cruel, barbarous and unjust. His papers were all burnt; his house unroofed, and all his clothes, with those of his daughter and sister, were taken away.*